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Italy Given Week to Reply on Peace; Mussolini Abolishes Private Banking

Council of Ministers Puts Control of Banks in Special Body

U. S. Stand Praised

Mussolini Voices Joy in Refusal to Extend Neutrality Bans

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ROME, March 3—Premier Benito Mussolini, presiding over a meeting of his Council of Ministers, declared anew today Fascist defiance of League of Nations sanctions and praised the United States' neutrality policy as a service to world peace.

Private banking in Italy was abolished by a sweeping banking reform, passed by the Council of Ministers.

Conference on Austria

Il Duce announced the holding of an Italo-Austro-Hungarian conference in Rome March 18, 19 and 20, declared Italy would not sign any naval accord while sanctions were in effect and said that the Italian people had reinforced still further their political and moral resistance to the state of siege under League penalties.

Of the United States' neutrality law, he said:

"As Italians, we cannot fail to receive with satisfaction this political direction on the part of the United States, but I wish to add that the congressmen and American senators who have rejected every embargo upon oil and other raw materials have above all rendered a precious service to the cause of world peace."

Protocols Recalled

Premier Mussolini told his Cabinet that the forthcoming conference here with representatives of Austria and Hungary "will develop along the lines of the Roman protocols which in the first two years of their life have had an indubitable effect of fortifying political and economic relations between Budapest, Vienna and Rome."

He reported that "an attempt has developed in recent days to solve the so-called Danubian question without Italy and therefore against Italy, was brought up at Paris—but not by the French Government or approved by it and has already failed as it could not do otherwise.

"It is superfluous to repeat that a 'collective system' in the Danubian basin cannot be effected without our presence and cannot ignore our interests or those of states linked to Italy."

Banks Taken Over

The Cabinet ordered the three biggest banks in Italy—the Banca Commerciale Italiana, the Credito Italiana and the Banco di Roma—declared public banks.

The ministers also confirmed a public bank status for a number of other important banks, including the Banco di Napoli, Banco di Sicilia and Banca Nazionale del Lavoro.

The strength of the Bank of Italy was reduced to a capitalization of 300,000,000 lire (about $24,000,000), to be subscribed to by the public banks.

Absolute State Control

A prominent banker explained that the provisions envisaged absolute state control of banking operations.

He said the major Italian banks have encountered many difficulties during crises as a result of unwise financing and that the Government had frequently come to their aid.

Now, he asserted, the Government had determined that another abnormal financial situation had arisen as a result of the war in Ethiopia and that the state itself would take a hand in the operation of banking institutions.

Power in Inspectorate

A new "Inspectorate for Defense of Savings and Exercise of Credit" was appointed, comprising Premier Mussolini himself, the Ministers of Finance, Corporations and Agriculture and the Governor of the Bank of Italy.

The Inspectorate was given full control over the nation's credit and financing system. It was given jurisdiction also over stock exchanges.

The Inspectorate's permission was made necessary for any company to augment its capital or issue bonds.

The Cabinet also approved extension of the "Istituto Mobiliare Italiano," which compares with the Reconstruction Finance Corporation of the United States.

Will Open Branches

The institute will open branch offices in all provinces to carry its financing closer to the needs of productive organizations.

The ministry's financial measures and Il Duce's address came amid celebration of the current Fascist victories in Ethiopia and anticipation of new League of Nations soundings for conciliation.

High Fascist sources declared,

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Keystone

Thaon di Revel

Italy's Minister of Finance, Whose Powers Are Increased

Corporate Value Declared Mostly Based on Hopes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 3—A quiet-mannered, precisely-speaking engineer came before the Black lobby committee today and in composed tones asserted that the "investments" which opponents of the utility holding company act were seeking to protect in their nation-wide campaign last year consist almost entirely of water.

The witness was Victor A. Dorsey of Chicago, who said that he had probably made more utility company appraisals than anyone else in the country, covering every state in the nation except Vermont, and including all told some $3,000,000,000 in properties.

Without rancor or apparent partisanship, Mr. Dorsey gave the gist of his lifetime of experience in utility appraisals which was that in practically all cases there are huge stock-market write-ups.

Cites $60,000,000 Write-up

In the case of the Alabama Power Company, which was used as a typical case, Mr. Dorsey agreed from the basis of the figures which he offered, and subsequent official records, that the write-up represented fully 60 per cent.

Mr. Dorsey's figures were those taken when he was in charge of an appraisal of the company's properties in 1920, for the firm of Hagenah & Erikson. It was a group of preferred stockholders of the Alabama Power Comyany which brought suit against the TVA, on the ground that federal intervention was threatening their investment. The Supreme Court, however, recently upheld the Government in an 8-to-1 decision.

Present holders of common and preferred stocks of utilities over the country, Mr. Dorsey said, had chiefly "water" behind their holdings.

Taking the Alabama Power Com-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Ice-Breaker Begins 'Spring Ploughing' Up St. Lawrence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—The most powerful ice-breaker in the world, the N. B. McLean, is steaming up stream from Quebec City for her annual attack on the ice along the St. Lawrence River which separates Quebec from Montreal. She is assisted by two smaller boats.

The progress is slow as the ice this year is more solid than it has been for several decades. In some spots the ice is from 10 to 15 feet thick, but the N. B. McLean has been known to plough through ice 20 feet thick.

The river this year is approximately four feet higher than levels recorded last year at this time and stands in the vicinity of 37½ feet.

Sunday Trading Hit In British Protests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng.—Many British trade organizations are associating themselves with a move aiming at restriction of Sunday trading.

The practice of Sunday trading in shops and markets is said to be assuming large proportions, so much so that the distributive trades are considerably perturbed and are afraid that the efforts made on their behalf for shorter working hours are being jeopardized. The chambers of commerce and trade throughout the country, it is pointed out, unreservedly condemn Sunday trading.

It is claimed that in the majority of cases there is no need for shops and allied distributive trades to carry on business on Sunday as the late hours of closing already observed by shops make it possible for all members of the public to obtain supplies of anything they require during the ordinary working week.

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Belligerents Invited to Stop Hostilities and Negotiate

Otherwise Oil Ban

Eden and Flandin Confer on Drastic Steps to Hasten Settlement

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GENEVA, March 3 — The League of Nations' "Committee of Thirteen" — representing every member of the Council except Italy—decided today to appeal to Italy and Ethiopia for peace and gave the two nations one week in which to reply.

The date was fixed specifically at March 10, at which time the Committee will meet again.

The members agreed unanimously on the text of the peace appeal.

League officials, meanwhile, prepared the text of a resolution for imposition of an oil sanction upon Italy in the event that the peace move failed. The resolution affected both sale of oil to Italy and transportation by tankers of oil to Italy.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, March 3—Will the Italians and Ethiopians agree to an armistice, as proposed by the Committee of Thirteen?

This is the question being eagerly canvassed here this afternoon, following the agreement announced between the British Foreign Secretary, Anthony Eden, and the French Foreign Minister, Pierre Etienne Flandin, as to the terms of a note asking Rome and Addis Ababa to state the conditions on which hostilities could be suspended pending the opening of peace negotiations under the auspices of the League.

The Committee of Thirteen met subsequently to approve the Franco-British draft, which was immediately sent to the two capitals.

Peace Talks Seem Serious

There is some disposition in diplomatic circles to regard the peace talks as serious. It is stated that Count Charles de Chambrun, French Ambassador, saw Fulvio Suvich, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, at Rome today and gained the impression that Italy is prepared to discuss terms of peace provided Italy's claims—which still remain unpublished—are met in the light of important victories won by the Italian arms during the past few days.

On the other hand, if the present

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Big Air Force Leads British Defense Plans

White Paper Puts Stress on Growing Arms of Other Powers

To Buttress League

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 3—The defense statement today reflects the Government's determination to put Britain into a position fully to carry out its commitments under the Covenant of the League of Nations, and particularly to give it an air force not inferior to that of any neighboring state. The statement was made in an official White Paper which will be debated in Parliament next week.

Its specific announcements of increases under all categories of arms therefore are made flexible in each case, so as to be capable either of speeding up or slowing down according to events elsewhere.

Two New Battleships

The immediate program for these increases is extensive. As regards the navy it includes the laying down of two new battleships after the close of the current year, when the London Naval Treaty expires.

Plans also provide for one small aircraft carrier and a gradual increase of the total number of cruisers to 70, of which five would be included in the 1936 program.

Steady replacement for destroyers and submarines and strengthening of the fleet's air arm are charted, while the navy personnel is to rise by 6000 men by March 31, 1937. The army is to have four new infantry battalions, while the field artillery, coast defenses and territorial training are to be improved.

1750 First-Line Planes

The Royal Air Force is to be raised to 1750 first-line planes, including the fleet's air arm. Twelve squadrons are also to be formed for location "at convenient places on strategic air routes" for Empire defense.

No specific announcement is made in regard to cost, but the financial position is such that most of the immediate outlay can, it is generally believed, be met without additional taxation.

Hint of a loan later in the year is seen in a statement made yesterday by the city treasurer of Cardiff. This official said Cardiff must complete its own conversion borrowings before July 1 because the loan market might shortly be closed for an indefinite period for government purposes.

Much interest has also been aroused by the announcement made by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Lord President of the Council, in the

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

Women in Washington Turn Light of Comedy on Politics

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 3—Forlorn and shabby Mrs. Republican went shopping here last night with large and splashy Mrs. Democrat.

Mrs. Republican looked longingly at a plumed hat and ermine coat, but decided she could not afford them. Mrs. Democrat bought everything in sight.

"But how do you pay for them, dear, on your budget?" Mrs. Republican finally inquired.

"Pay for them? Why I just charge them," Mrs. Democrat airily replied.

Press Club Dinner

The shopping tour was staged by Washington newspaper women at the annual dinner of the Women's National Press Club here last night. Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and a large group of distinguished women in official life were guests, as well as women who are outstanding in fields of fiction, journalism, exploring, music and poetry. In an "off-the-record" after-dinner speech, the President's wife showed that the jests were taken as they were given—in fun.

A Couple of Columnists

The recent entrance of two distinguished women into the newspaper column-writing business was satirized by a lady in riding clothes bearing a knitting bag who sat at a desk marked "Roosevelt, E.," and another at a table marked "Roosevelt, A.," who read papers as she wrote. In a second scene, two distraught editors, prodding a copy boy to explain how the columns got mixed, found that by mistake he put "sirup on Alice's desk and vinegar on Eleanor's."

Coming and Going

A foretaste of the first feminine filibuster was furnished, when Senator Rose Long read knitting directions to the Senate and Senator Hattie Caraway stood by with a cross-word puzzle.

In another act, a future President's wife decided to foresake her ambition when she was warned that she must be qualified to go down in a coal mine, be in two places at once, write a newspaper column with one hand and shake 500 hands with the other.

A parade of the 1936 walking club brought to the stage such notables as former Gov. Alfred E. Smith, Miss Liberty League, Gov. Eugene Talmadge, 12 du Ponts, a marine bandsman and Gen. Johnson Hagood.

The Guests

Distinguished guests at the dinner in addition to Mrs. Roosevelt were Mrs. Charles E. Hughes, wife of the Chief Justice; Señora Espil, wife of the Ambassador from Argentina; Mme. Alexander Troyanovsky, wife of the Ambassador from the Soviet Union; Mme. Saito, wife of the Ambassador from Japan; Mme. Ertegun, wife of the Ambassador from Turkey; Countess Van Der Strätenponthoz, wife of the Ambassador from Mexico; Mrs. Joseph W. Byrns, wife of the Speaker of the House; wives of Cabinet members; Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor; Senator Hattie Caraway; the six congresswomen; Miss Gloria Hollister, Mrs. William Mann and Mrs. Mary Hastings Bradley, renowned in the field of exploration; Mrs. Alice Longworth; Mrs. Alvin T. Hert; Señora Muna Lee de Munoz Marin, of Puerto Rico; Frances Nash, concert pianist; Mrs. Mary Beard, historian; and Mrs. Ogden Reid, advertising manager of the New York Herald Tribune.

Colombian Report Prefers Charges Against American

BOGOTA, Colombia, March 2 (AP)—Charges that a former United States naval officer accepted pay from the Colombian Government during its hostilities with Peru and commissions from arms manufacturers simultaneously were made in a parliamentary report today.

The report, by the Chamber of Deputies investigating committee, charged that Lieut. Commander James H. Strong, who served as adviser to the Colombian Government, "not only obtained a high remuneration from the Colombian Government for his alleged services, but is affirmed to have accepted commissions from the concerns with which our country negotiated."

The report added: "The remuneration of the said officer in the service of the Colombian Government reached 2000 pesos (about $1200) monthly." (Lieut. Commander Strong is listed in the naval register as having resigned from the United States Navy Feb. 19, 1934.)

In conclusion, the committee declared that the Colombian Government had indiscreetly delivered military secrets to the Czech General, Vladimir Klecanda, who visited the country without having a Colombian Government post. The committee said it suspected him of being linked financially to the big Czechoslovak armaments house of Skoda.

Lehman Offers Broad Program To Aid Security

Cuts Old-Age Limit, Helps Dependent Children and Sightless Persons

Transmits Message

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., March 3—Gov. Herbert H. Lehman's social security program is before the New York State Legislature today in the form of a special message transmitted to the lawmakers last night.

Its features are embodied in eight points, providing for extension of old-age assistance to men and women 65 years old, thus reducing the age limit of the present law; financial assistance to dependent children, a statewide system of financial and other aid to the blind, health services for mothers and children, especially in rural areas; medical, surgical and corrective service and care to crippled children; local child and public health welfare services, including the training of personnel in counties, and vocational rehabilitation of the physically handicapped.

Would Decrease Cost

Co-operation by the State in this program would decrease the cost of government in local units, the Governor declared, since funds received from the Federal Government for social security work would be passed on to municipalities.

Governor Lehman admitted that adoption of this program would "obviously necessitate the expenditure of some additional state moneys." The best estimates he had been able to obtain indicated, he said, that an appropriation of $4,000,000 would be adequate to cover this cost during the next fiscal year. He recommended that a 20 per cent increase in tax on alcoholic beverages be levied to provide the necessary funds.

Glad to Co-operate

The Governor stressed that while he recommended this tax as "the best and fairest way of raising the additional money necessary to put into operation a great and rightly beneficial program of social security," if the Legislature felt that some other method of raising the revenue was preferable, he would be glad to co-operate in every way.

A bill to carry out the recommendations accompanied the message and was at once introduced in the Senate by Senator John J Dunnigan (D) of New York, president pro tem, and in the Assembly by Democratic minority leader Irwin Steingut of Brooklyn.

The recommendations were said in legislative quarters to be certain to receive Democratic support, which means favorable action by the Senate.

House Action Problematical

What the House, Republican-controlled, will do, however, was seen as problematical, although it was admitted that the bill would have the effect of putting the Re-

(Continued on Page 15, Column 4)

Finds Gold Mine After Half Century Hunting for Silver

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRESCOTT, Ariz.—For 52 years Robert M. (Bob) Hanson has been searching for silver in the hills and mountains of Yavapai County, around Prescott. Most of the time he was "broke," for he seldom found ore worth digging out of the ground. He made one or two small strikes, but the money did not last long.

If he hadn't been so intent on finding silver, Mr. Hanson might have been a rich man long ago. For the other day he and his hired man, Jack McMahan, went back to one of Mr. Hanson's old claims, the Silver Queen, 18 miles south of Prescott. There, 30 years ago, Mr. Hanson had driven a 70-foot tunnel into a mountain on a 14-inch vein of reddish-brown and black material that he hoped might turn into silver ore.

Mr. Hanson was just as sure as he had been in 1906 that the stuff was worthless, but Mr. McMahan insisted on taking a sample. The assayer's report showed that it contained five ounces of gold to the ton.

That didn't tell the whole glittering story, either. Since then the ore that the two men have taken out has averaged $5000 a ton, not to mention $700 worth of nuggets they found in fractures. A leaser is sorting over the dump outside, recovering the ore that was thrown away with the "country rock" three decades ago.

Mr. McMahan, who had been working for the silver prospector seven months without a cent of pay, was immediately taken in as a full partner on the find. Ralph Dunbar, Prescott merchant who for the same seven months had been supplying their groceries on credit without much hope of ever getting his money, was assigned an interest.

Whether they're millionaires or only moderately wealthy, the lucky miners will not know until they find out how far into the mountain the ore extends. They have refused many flattering offers for their mine, content to take what they can find there, be it thousands or millions.

President Urges Jump Tax On Corporations to 33 P. C. Of Undistributed Profits

How President's New Tax Plan Affects Individual Taxpayer

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, March 3

THE portion of the President's new tax plan which would directly affect the individual taxpayer is the proposal to repeal the exemption of dividends from the normal tax on personal incomes.

The theory is that instead of taxing the corporations on their distributed profits, the revenue should be raised by taxing these same profits as income of the individual taxpayer.

This would work out as follows:

At present, corporations pay no surtaxes upon earnings not distributed in dividends. The plan is to tax these dividends, perhaps at 33 1-3 per cent, in order to prompt the corporations to distribute them.

The repeal of the normal personal income exemption would, in effect, tax these same profits when they reach the stockholder.

Affecting the corporations further, the President's plan would repeal the present corporate income tax, the capital stock tax, the related corporation excess profits tax.

Asks Corporate Income, Excess Profits and Stock Levy Repeal

Special Message Outlines Program

Would Pay Farm Subsidy and Bonus and Run 10 Years or More

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 3—A sweeping tax proposal which would bring $620,000,000 in new revenues annually to the Treasury by tapping corporation income undistributed to stockholders was recommended to Congress today by President Roosevelt in a message which had been expected only to outline the Treasury's current needs.

Only $120,000,000 in New Money

Of this sum, only $120,000,000 is in new money drawn from the country, for about $500,000,000 would have been taken in processing taxes had not the Supreme Court annulled AAA. But the source of the tax is new, transferred from consumer, farmer, or processor to the corporation and its stockholders.

To get at the money, not only is the graduated tax proposed on undistributed income, but it is urged that the present exemptions of dividends from the normal tax on personal incomes be repealed. Thus corporation income would be fully taxed, either before it left the corporation or in the income tax returns of individual stockholders.

Temporary taxes to recover $517,000,000 which the Treasury could not collect because of the Supreme Court decision were also recommended, based on the "windfall tax" to get back sums received by processors when they had already passed on the processing tax to others, and re-enactment for two or three years of a processing tax about one-fifth the size of the former levy.

For Three-Point Repeal

The President advocates repeal of three present taxes:

The capital stock tax, which in 1937 was estimated to yield $163,000,000.

The corporate excess profits tax, estimated to yield $5,000,000.

The corporate income tax, estimated to yield $826,600,000.

In place of the three taxes, he would impose a graduated tax on undistributed net profits of corporations, at an average rate of 33⅓ per cent, estimated in 1937 to produce not only the $994,600,000 lost by repeal of the three taxes above, but $620,000,000 in addition, or a grand total of $1,614,600,000.

Pay Farm Subsidy and Bonus

This tax would take care of the continuing Treasury needs to pay the farm subsidy and amortize the bonus—charges estimated to run at about $500,000,000 and $120,000,000 a year, respectively.

The new taxes are proposed not only to meet this continuing Treasury need but to stop leaks in present surtaxes and remove what the President called "two major inequalities in present surtaxes."

Present undistributed corporation incomes are free from surtaxes, the President points out. The tax collector takes the corporation income tax on the money going out in dividends to stockholders, while those sums left in the company escape current surtaxes altogether.

There is thus an incentive to leave surpluses undistributed, and the Treasury estimates that during the calendar year 1936, $4,500,000,000 of corporate income will be withheld from stockholders.

Thinks Government Bilked

If this undistributed income were distributed, the President says, it would be added to the income of stockholders and there taxed as is other personal income. At present, it is withheld from stockholders by those in control, and as a result the Government estimates it is being deprived of revenues amounting to over $1,300,000,000 a year.

The repeal of the three taxes now imposed on corporations, when supplemented also by repeal of the present exemption of dividends from the normal tax on personal income, would, it is contended by the tax-planners, iron out these inequalities.

Moreover, many small businesses, it is claimed, cannot now incorporate because their owners would then pay both corporation taxes and personal income taxes. The new tax is intended to remedy this difficulty.

Would Not Exempt Reserves

The new tax, in a word, is intended to get at corporation incomes at one of two sources: when still in the hands of the corporation as undistributed income, or in the hands of the stockholders as personal income tax.

There would be no exemption for funds which a corporation desired to hold back for reserves, or wished to plow into the business. These sums, it is contended, are income just as much as money a private in-

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Tuesday, March 3

Japan—High Ranking Generals Resign

From Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor and Dispatches of the Associated Press

Tokyo—Japan sees normal order gradually being restored. The "First Fleet," which was stationed in Tokyo Bay, has weighed anchor and withdrawn to Yokosuka, a few hours steaming distance from Tokyo.

The Emperor and high Japanese officials still deliberate, seeking a man to head the Cabinet in the place of Premier Okada.

Seven of the highest ranking generals in the Supreme War Council asked Yoshiyuki Kawashima, Minister of War, to transmit their joint resignations to Emperor Hirohito. They declare that they feel a sense of responsibility for the rebellion in the army and the assassinations that followed.

Los Angeles — Only a foretaste of rebellions to follow.

That is what B. W. Fleisher, publisher of the Japan Advertiser, thinks about last week's military uprising. Mr. Fleisher, who publishes one of the best-known of the Orient's English language newspapers, bases his prediction on the conviction that the uprising had the support of many in the army and many super-patriotic societies in Japan. He sees the military rebels bent on correcting not merely Japan's foreign policy but much of its social fabric.

Nation awaits new government: Page 2.

Elevators—Manned in New York Skyscrapers

From Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor and Dispatches of the Associated Press

New York—It was business much as usual here today, despite the walkout of service employees in upwards of 1000 buildings. Replacement workers manned nearly all the elevators in skyscrapers. Apartment house elevators functioned after a fashion; and while there was some walking up and down steps, New Yorkers, in the main, refused to heed warnings that their safety was imperiled by riding with strikebreakers. Union officials are meeting with representatives of real estate operators in the office of Mayor LaGuardia, who has proclaimed an emergency.

Union leaders plan unremitting efforts to make the walkout as inclusive as possible and are concentrating on bringing out the employees in the Empire State Building, the Chrysler and Chanin Buildings and Rockefeller Center. Sustained discontent among service employees may conceivably have its roots in the era of unbridled building that created an oversupply of rents. Owners in a glutted market must watch their costs, and here may lie the reason for the wage scale to which the strikers object.

Naval—France Reported Conciliatory

London — France appears to have had an upsurge of the conciliatory mood. The Associated Press, quoting "authoritative sources," reports that France has agreed to withdraw its objections to a general naval agreement and to 35,000-ton battleships, for which the United States has been holding out. If these reports are true, the opportunities for agreement at this conference are greatly improved.

Tax—Asked on Undistributed Income

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington — The President's tax message proved a surprise.

It was more than a mere outlining of the Treasury's current needs; it was also a request for sweeping tax reforms. He asked Congress for $620,000,000 in new annual revenues, to be raised by tapping undistributed corporation income, which is withheld from stockholders and escapes from existing surtaxes.

President Roosevelt then came to the reform aspect of his message and asked for the repeal of three present taxes—the capital stock tax, the corporate excess profits tax and the corporate income tax. The proposed tax by 1937 is estimated to yield not only the $994,600,000 lost by repeal of the three taxes but $620,000,000 in addition. The Treasury contends that the change will eliminate the greatest tax leak now in the federal system.

Wall Street remained calm. Stocks neither leaped high nor sank low when the President's tax recommendations became known. Tickers stuttered along on a generally even keel, as traders sought to fathom the implications for the market. Cautious traders quit trading and went home—just in case.

President's tax message discussed: Page 1.

Television-Telephone—German Line Opens

Berlin (AP)—Germany opened to the public yesterday the first long distance television-telephone service in the world.

The line, linking Berlin and Leipzig, was inaugurated by the German Postal Ministry in connection with the opening of the Leipzig Spring Fair yesterday.

Recognizable images, somewhat like those of early motion pictures, appeared on an eight-inch-square surface during conversation over the cable, which is used instead of wireless to insure privacy. The public tariff for three minutes of visible talk was set at $1.40.

Arms—Britain Announces New Program

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London — Great Britain joined the roster of the nations that are expanding their armaments—but with a difference. The Government's

(Continued on Page 2, Column 8)

Boston News Today:

Curley May Enter Senate by Appointment
Strike Deadlocked as 5000 Walk Out in Sympathy
DeCelles Threatens Bribe Firms With Cancellation
Bloomfield Hits Sales Tax as "Vicious"
WPA Workers Get 10 Per Cent Pay Raise
Boston Massacre Proclamation Issued

These and many other interesting stories of Boston and New England will be found in the local section of this edition.

Army Leaders Offer to Resign Posts in Japan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, March 3 — Seven generals, constituting all the Army members in the Supreme War Council, the highest advisory body in military and naval affairs, resigned from active service today.

Such a sweeping collective resignation from the War Council, unprecedented in Japanese history, reflects the Army's acknowledgment of responsibility in the recent crisis in which several government leaders were assassinated.

The generals who took this action are Senjuro Hayashi, Sadao Araki, Nobuyuki Abe Jinzaburo Mazaki, Giichi Nishi, Kenkichi Uyeda and Count Juichi Terauchi.

War Ministry Involved

The practical significance of the move depends on whether the resignations which the War Minister, Gen. Yoshiyuki Kawashima, will tender to Emperor Hirohito tomorrow are accepted.

Acceptance will presumably bar Generals Araki and Mazaki from the post of War Minister, which only a general in active service may hold. Declination may strengthen the position of the War Council chiefs.

Confer on Appointments

Prince Saionji, the elder statesman called here by the Emperor, continued his talks with a view to selection of a Premier and Lord Privy Seal without reaching any decision today.

While it is generally believed the new Cabinet will reflect the influence of the army and navy extremists more than its predecessor, Prince Saionji's active participation in the process of selection affords some guaranty that this influence will not be completely paramount.

Fleet Withdrawn

The "first fleet" which was summoned to a position of readiness in Tokyo Bay at the time of last Wednesday's military plot, was withdrawn today, but will be concentrated at Yokosuka, the naval base which is only a few hours from the capital.

Tokyo was still under martial law tonight. Several detachments from regiments which were brought in to suppress the soldiers' rebellion were still holding strategic positions.

Tokyo Publisher Sees Wide Dissatisfaction Causing New Rebellions

LOS ANGELES, March 3 (AP)— Last week's militarist uprising in Japan was only a foretaste of rebellions to follow, B. W. Fleisher, publisher of the Japan Advertiser, best known of the Orient's English-language newspapers, declared today.

Mr. Fleisher said that militarists in Tokyo will dominate the Japanese Government more strongly than ever, regardless of the outcome of the current struggle.

Deep-Seated Movement

"The present revolt in Japan," he declared, "is only another phase of the deep-seated movement that has been under way and growing in intensity since the Manchurian incident of Sept. 18, 1931.

"Despite the efforts of the army authorities to conceal the fact that the army is not unified, it has been all too evident throughout these years that factionalism existed, and insubordination along with it.

"Manchuria itself was in revolt. In case of emergency the officer in the field in command is in control. He may be recalled, but otherwise he controls. General Honji was in command in the Manchurian zone at the time, and it is doubtful if he could have controlled the uprising. . . . There was no turning back."

Wide Encouragement

Mr. Fleisher said that while the revolt within the army supposedly is confined to dissatisfied young officers, "It has received encouragement within the army and from the outside. Superpatriotic societies exist in abundance, with their first plank loyalism to the Emperor. All other planks, he said, are anti-capitalistic and socialistic.

"These young officers and patriotic society leaders are not seeking Fascism in the European sense of the word," the publisher declared. "They are seeking military socialistic control. . . .

"It is possible that the present and latest crisis has developed such a reaction that the public is now aroused to the inherent danger. At the same time the movement is so widespread that it is difficult for anyone . . . to determine the full effect of the reacton."

Directed at Patriots

In the last few years, the Tokyo editor said, attacks of the militarists have been directed at the "very best element in the country; the greatest patriots; the men who have devoted their lives to Japan's interests."

He said that advisers surrounding the throne may have made every effort to eradicate the rebellious faction from the army, with the result that "liberal statesmen surrounding the Emperor" have been the object of recent death attempts from "the younger officers."

Big Air Force Leads British Defense Plans

(Continued from Page 1)

House of Commons yesterday showing that the new Government armament factories will be located as far as possible in areas where unemployment is worst.

At least one of them, it appears, is to be awarded to South Wales (presumably at the disused naval dockyard at Pembroke) while Glasgow is also to be one of the places where work will be provided.

It was announced that the Government will strive to prevent extravagant profits in the arms industry, but thtat "it will be important, however, to see that work is not delayed by over-elaboration of financial safeguards."

Regarding the naval limitation treaties expiring this year, the White Paper said:

"What will remain of this limitation after the conclusion of the present Naval Conference is not yet certain, but it would seem likely an agreement will not extend beyond advance notification of annual programs, an exchange of information and certain measures for qualitative limitation on sizes of ships and their guns."

Other Armaments Summarized

"In determining our defense program," the White Paper said, "it is impossible to disregard the extent of preparations which have been made by others.

"German rearmament has been proceeding throughout the year in a steady but rapid rate. As to the fact of rearmament, there is no concealment and it is being referred to with satisfaction in statements by German public men; but regarding the details, there is still a great deal of secrecy.

"Two-year service was reintroduced in France in the spring of last year. The French Air Force is in the process of important reorganization and re-equipment.

"The barrier of fortresses on the northeastern frontier is being extended at great cost to cover also the northern departments. Special borrowing powers have been obtained to meet specific items in the defense expenditure."

Fortresses Strengthened

"In Belgium, army expenditures show a heavy increase, fortresses on the eastern frontier being rapidly strengthened and brought up to date.

"The Italian Army has been for the last six months on a war footing. In October, it was stated 1,200,000 men were under arms and further recruits have been called up since. The air force is being rapidly and completely re-equipped and also enlarged.

"The Soviet forces, according to the latest official figures given by the Soviet Minister Jan. 15 last, have been increased to a total of 1,300,000 men. A further increase in the Soviet air force is already in progress.

"Re-equipment of the Japanese Army has continued to be pressed forward in accordance with a comprehensive program, greater sums than ever before being appropriated in the budget for 1936-37 for naval and military services combined.

"The total annual expenditure on defense in the United States from revenues and loans combined has risen from £108,000,000 in 1933-34 to £180,000,000 in 1935-36."

Filling Stations Held Liable to Chain Tax

WASHINGTON, March 3 (AP)— The Supreme Court ruled yesterday that the West Virginia chain store tax applies to filling stations leased by refining companies.

The unanimous opinion, delivered by Chief Justice Hughes, meant the Gulf Refining Company of Port Arthur, Texas, which brought the suit, cannot recover $142,000 taxes paid on 568 leased filling stations. The tribunal affirmed a ruling by a federal court in southern West Virginia.

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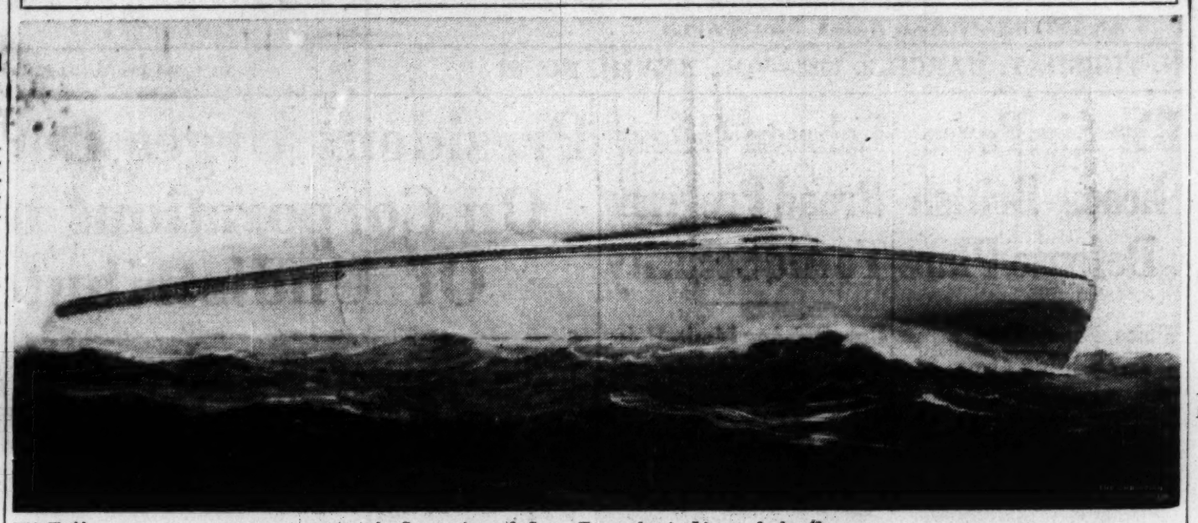

Wide World

Artist's Conception of Super-Transatlantic Liner of the Future

Navy Is Asked to Figure On Building New U. S. Liner

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 3 — The threat of government competition with private industry in a new field was today waved over the heads of the shipbuilders in an effort to induce them to reduce their prices on the proposed new transatlantic liner for the United States Lines—the ship to replace the Leviathan.

The Department of Commerce announced over the week end that it had asked the Navy to submit an estimate of what it would cost to construct the ship, and suggested that the work might be done in a navy yard if the private builders continued to ask $12,000,000 for the ship.

It was learned that this suggestion was preceded by an opinion from the Attorney General to the effect that the Navy could legally build the ship in view of the facts (1) that 75 per cent of the cost is to be met by a government loan and (2) that all ships in the merchant marine are regarded as naval auxiliaries and would be subject to government preemption in time of war.

Minimize the Threat

However, few informed individuals here take this latest threat to private business seriously. The Navy obviously has no interest in building a passenger liner in its own yards, since all its facilities are now taxed to the utmost to build the warships for which Congress and PWA have provided the money. To do so they would have to put aside warship construction which means far more to the Navy than does the passenger liner. If the Navy continues to get the money it desires from Congress for ship construction, it would be several years before any navy yard ways would be available for such a ship.

Further, the implication of the Department of Commerce's action that the private yards are asking too high a price for the ship ignores the well-known fact that the original design for the ship involved so many new departures in shipbuilding that the private builders were unwilling to accept responsibility for the ship's performance.

Not Responsible

One shipbuilder is said to have stated:

"Sure, I'll build the ship for them, but I won't be responsible if she sinks on her trial run."

The unusual features of the design are stated by those in informed circles to constitute the real and only reason why only one shipyard in the country submitted a bid on the ship; and that one bid was in the form of an estimate of cost, not a real bid.

Since then the Department of Commerce has been making numerous efforts to persuade the shipyards to change their mind. The contract with the United States Lines required the replacement of the Leviathan or payment of a large penalty. The date by which the new ship should have been started under the contract has long since passed and been successively renewed until now the line has until April 1, 1936.

Scandal Dries Up

Last June a scandal was stirred up when Ewing Y. Mitchell, dismissed Assistant Secretary of Commerce, charged before a Senate investigating committee that the Administration was deliberately attempting to favor a line in which two of his closest personal friends, Kermit Roosevelt and Vincent Astor, were heavily interested. He pointed out that penalties of $1,720,000 had been waived when the line was permitted to lay up the Leviathan.

Nothing ever came of the charges.

The United States Lines enjoys a substantial Government mail contract based on the maintenance of a regular schedule to Europe with three first-class ships. When the Leviathan was laid up the line was left with only the Washington and Manhattan to maintain a service requiring three large, fast ships. It must eventually secure a new liner.

Smarting under the charge that it was in effect conniving with the line in a violation of its contract, the Department of Commerce has been making a considerable commotion about the shipbuilders and tended by its action to pass the blame for the delay to them.

The shipbuilders retort, however, that if the line and the Department of Commerce really want the new ship, they will modify its design so that a reputable shipbuilding company will dare assume the responsibility for its successful operation.

Duce Takes Control Of Private Banking

(Continued from Page 1)

however, that Italy would balk at making peace under sanctions pressure.

Victories Hailed

The text of Premier Mussolini's address to the Council follows:

"From the last cabinet meeting to today, our troops in Eritrea, under the orders of Marshal Pietro Badoglio, have won a series of great victories from those at Amba Aradam to those in the Tembien which have caused a breaking of the Ethiopian front on the north.

"The occupation of Amba Alaji has made the hearts of Italians who remember the sacrifice of Toselli and his followers vibrate. The sublime sacrifice today is fully avenged.

"The cabinet, interpreting the thoughts of the nation, sends to the commander and the troops a fervent expression of applause and gratitude."

U. S. Attitude Praised

After reference to the action of the United States Congress in having "rejected every proposal to enlarge the list of products at present under embargo" and failing to take "the slightest account of all Geneva's solicitations," and calling that rejection "a precious service to the cause of world peace," Il Duce turned to the Danubian question and Austria.

"An attempt, developed in recent days, to solve the so-called Danubian question without Italy and therefore against Italy, was brought up at Paris but not by the French government or approved by it, and has already failed as it could not do otherwise," said Premier Mussolini.

"It is superfluous to repeat that a 'collective system' in the Danubian basin cannot be effected without our presence and cannot ignore our interests or those of states linked to Italy."

With reference to the Italo-Austro-Hungarian meeting to be held in Rome March 18-20. He stated that Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg and his Foreign Minister, Dr. Egon Berger-Waldenegg as well as the head of the Hungarian Government, Julius Gömbös, and the Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs, Koloman de Kanya, are coming to Rome for the conference.

No Naval Pact

"As to the workings of the Naval Conference, our attitude cannot surprise those who recall the declaration made at the opening of the meeting by the head of our delegation.

"An accord of a political nature cannot be signed by Italy while extensions of sanctions are menaced or supported.

"The Italian people, having completed four months of the siege, have still further reinforced their political and moral comportment.

"The sorrows of the war are supported with a virile courage which arouses the admiration of the world.

Of Historic Import

"The Italian people comprehend and feel the historic importance of this force which the nation is exerting not only to avenge the dead of 1895 and 1896 (in the earlier unsuccessful Italian campaign) but also to guarantee the highways for the future.

"Italy today serves the cause of human civilization.

"From the economic point of view, therefore, the work is being pushed to realize the maximum economic autonomy without which the nation can be violated tomorrow through the arrogance of richer nations.

"The people are fully aware of this necessity and the whole force of the regime is directed toward accomplishment of this end."

through official records, showed that by 1929 the Alabama Power Company had a book value of $166,000,000, witness said, although only $100,000,000 had actually been invested. This was a write-up of $66,000,000, used for a rate-making basis.

"Is that typical of the situation all over the United States?" asked Senator Lewis Schwellenbach (D) of Washington.

"Yes, for properties that have been reorganized and reformed since, say, 1916."

"Well, we know they are all reorganizing and recapitalizing and reforming all the time," the Senator answered. "You know that to be so?"

"Right."

An Exception in Vermont

"So the allowed base for rates is generally from 60 to 75 per cent above the actual investment?"

"Well, I should say that was true of 75 per cent of the properties in the country. There are exceptions of course."

"Yes," interposed Senator Ernest W. Gibson (R) of Vermont, "there are some exceptions that are even worse. In my state there are power companies that have been granted a valuation as high as 117 per cent above investment."

"What city is that?" asked witness in turn.

"Brattleboro, Vermont," remarked Senator Gibson.

"Well, as a general principle," said Mr. Dorsey, "you will find that actual investment in power companies approximates the face value of their outstanding bonds."

No Real Value

"In other words," commented Senator Schwellenbach, "there is no real value behind either their preferred or common stock?"

"No real investment. Yes, that is generally true, with some exceptions."

"And the investments these holding companies' propagandists were seeking to protect in their big drive last year were water, and nothing else?"

"Well, they were originally capitalization of the companies' hopes," explained the witness.

"And when they got valuations from the public service commissions based on these capitalizations they got what they had hoped for?"

"Yes."

Has Original Work Sheets

Mr. Dorsey said he had the original work sheets and final reports in his offices for every appraisal he has ever made except one. He explained that for many years he was chief valuation engineer for Hagenah & Erikson of Chicago. After 1927 the firm was known as Hagenah, Dorsey & Co., and since 1928 as V. A. Dorsey & Co. William J. Hagenah, his former partner, will later be summoned.

Newspapermen, surprised at the frank way Mr. Dorsey talked, questioned him after the session on how he could expect to get any more business. "How did I get any business before?" asked Mr. Dorsey. "I merely testified to what everyone connected with the industry knows already to be the fact."

Not Voluntary Witness

Mr. Dorsey did not appear voluntarily, Senator Black explained. The senator said he simply learned that Mr. Dorsey was the leading appraiser in the country and summoned him to appear.

The lobby committee expressed no apprehension today over the move of Silas H. Strawn to safeguard the latter's telegrams to clients from seizure by the committee by an injunction suit, granted in the District Supreme Court.

Senator Black declared perfect confidence that the court would sustain the right of a Senate committee, exercised he charged since the beginning of the republic, to secure what papers it wanted, with almost unlimited authority.

Corporate Value Based on Hopes

(Continued from Page 1)

pany as typical, he declared its rate-making base was built on a "capitalization of hopes, of the future possibilities of earnings, and not on the money actually invested." He assured the committee that this was nothing unusual in the utility field, however, that, in fact, it was the normal situation.

Getting down to cases he said that the appraisal of the Alabama Power Company in 1920 showed an actual investment of about $18,000,000 in property, and the appraisers gave a generous allowance for overhead, and fixed the outside value at $20,000,000. On the books, however, the company showed a value of $35,627,647, or a write-up of $15,552,000.

The Alabama Public Service Commission permitted the company to use a rate base of $33,000,000 in fixing the bills for customers of electricity. Later this was reduced to $29,000,000.

"This was still 60 per cent in excess of actual cost?" asked Senator Hugo L. Black (D), of Alabama, chairman of the committee.

Mr. Dorsey agreed, adding again that it was not unusual.

Subsequent write-ups, traced

Italy Given Week For Peace Reply

(Continued from Page 1)

démarche fails, it is agreed the League will have no alternative but to intensify sanctions.

Simultaneous Move

Thus conciliation and sanctions are again simultaneously invoked by diplomatists here. True to the national predilections displayed by his predecessor, Pierre Laval, M. Flandin yesterday urged another appeal to the belligerents before the League felt itself obliged to proceed to further coercive measures while Mr. Eden announced Britain's readiness to apply the new oil embargo provided other oil-producing and transporting countries of the League did likewise.

Not Like Former "Plan"

Meanwhile, it is asserted that there is a wide difference between the method adopted today and in the "Hoare-Laval plan." According to the present plan, the League is no longer proposing precise terms. It is merely asking belligerents to state their conditions for the armistice and then to conduct the peace negotiations under the aegis of the League.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

announcement of immediate increases in the Army, Air Force and Navy is based on the condition that these increases be used to enable Great Britain to carry out its commitments under the League of Nations. Moreover, the machinery of the program permits of reductions as well as increases in British armaments.

International unrest: Italian propaganda threatening primarily the United Kingdom and general increases in the armaments of its neighbors are interpreted as calling for immediate British rearmament.

The plans envisage: Raising the Royal Air Force to 1750 first-line planes, organizing 12 air squadrons and four new infantry battalions for the army, building two new battleships, steady replacements for destroyers and submarines, industrial mobilization, and other improvements in the military machine designed to prepare England for defense at a moment's notice.

Big air force leads defense plans: Page 1.

Italo-Ethiopian—Conciliation or Coercion?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Geneva — Italy is to be given a final chance before the League of Nations considers more severe war penalties. The Committee of Thirteen of the League—actually the League Council minus Italy—has invited Italy and Ethiopia to negotiate a peace settlement of the Italo-Ethiopian war.

England and France, burying their differences over procedure in the Italo-Ethiopian crisis, drafted the peace proposal. Its terms involve one week in which to answer and an agreement that an armistice would be declared on hostilities during negotiations.

An Oil Embargo, to be considered if the warring nations refuse to negotiate is being drafted. In many respects the present proposal represents the most determined and auspicious effort yet made to end the Italo-Ethiopian embroglio, with the League situated so that Italy could be presented as bringing the oil embargo on itself.

If Italy remains intransigent, the League, it is understood, will regretfully turn once again to the intensification of sanctions. This has been made perfectly clear to Premier Benito Mussolini though in a way which it is claimed here does not in any way wound Il Duce's "amour propre."

British Tire of Delays

Meanwhile in British circles it is made plain that dilatory tactics will not be permitted. Nevertheless it is not intended to present Premier Mussolini with an aultimatum. A more tactful approach is envisaged. It is intimated that the Italians, after their recent successes, now may consider it compatible with their "dignity" to begin diplomatic discussions.

It is declared that the Committee of Eighteen, in accepting M. Flandin's motion for a preliminary reunion of the Thirteen has implicitly admitted the applicability of the oil embargo and even of the proposed closing of League ports to Italian ships.

Co-operation on Oil Expected

In the face of Mr. Eden's statement, the oil producers of Iraq, Roumania, Russia, Venezuela and the Scandinavian countries which possess tankers cannot decently refuse their co-operation.

Italy is given a final chance and if it is not taken the logical consequence will be inescapeable.

The conditions attached to the peace negotiations appear to be that they shall be held at Geneva, that the plan of the Committee of Five—which virtually places Ethiopia under a collective mandate while safeguarding the sovereignty of the Negus shall be regarded as the basis of a treaty—and that the present military situation shall not affect the eventual decision.

Eden Takes Precaution

It should be noted that before acquiescing in M. Flandin's proposition Mr. Eden consulted the British Cabinet by telephone and therefore has the full backing of his Government in this ultimate peace offer with its implied alternative of reenforced sanctions.

As for M. Flandin, he acted after a conversation with the Italian Ambassador at Paris, in which the gravity of the extension of sanctions was pointed out, while at the same time it is claimed the intimation was given that Premier Mussolini is prepared to talk.

Which?

It does not appear, however, that there is any concrete scheme and under these conditions the delegates here do not express great optimism.

If Premier Mussolini shows himself courageous enough to respond in a sense of pacification after his violent resort to war with its attendant horrors, he will be assured of the sincere assistance of the League. If not, it would seem that the system of collective coercion will be inexorably pursued in all its rigor.

All Want Peace

On all sides there is apparent a deep desire to bring the East African conflict to a speedy end, whether by sanctions or by coercion, in view of happenings in the Far East and the menacing European situation. Every day, it is declared, adds to the danger of untoward developments. France and the Little Entente are especially concerned. It is also believed here that Benito Mussolini in Rome realizes that he cannot afford to play with fire much longer. Britain takes a stronger line, but her purpose is precisely the same—namely to close this tragic and perilous chapter of current history as soon as possible,

Intervention—In Panama by U. S. Ends

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington—To stamp out differences long existing between the United States and Panama, to implement President Roosevelt's good-neighbor policy and to safeguard the war-time use of the Panama Canal from all interference, the United States signed a series of conventions with Panama. Still to be ratified, they represent a fortunate mingling of the realistic and the idealistic.

The United States renounces its right of intervention in Panama, renounces its guarantee of Panaman independence, renounces its right to acquire land in Panama by eminent domain and makes other vital concessions, while retaining its right to defense activities. Thus as an ally instead of a colonial vassal, Panama is expected to be a much more dependable nation in co-operating with the United States to protect its short cut to the Pacific Ocean.

Hitler—Ready to Correct 'Mein Kampf'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Berlin—"I will prove to my people that the idea of the hereditary enmity between France and Germany is absurd."

Adolf Hitler is reported to have spoken these words—rich with implications for peace in Europe—in an interview with Bertram de Jouvenal, published in Paris and London Saturday.

Hitler is reported as stating that anti-French passages in his book "Mein Kampf" were products of a day in which French troops occupied the Ruhr.

In such statements diplomats of Europe see more of conciliation, more of hope for a vital understanding between France and Germany than has emerged for many months, perhaps, since the war. And could France and Germany be reconciled the greatest agitation to the peace of Europe would be removed.

Panama Treaty Widens U. S. Policy Of Good Neighbor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 3 — With the purpose specifically of removing every possible source of anti-American feeling in Panama, and generally to promote the "good-neighbor policy" in Latin America, the Administration has negotiated and signed yesterday a series of conventions regulating long-standing differences in the Canal Zone.

Ill-feeling against the United States in Panama, it was well recognized in high Administration circles, constituted a serious danger in wartime. The security of the Panama Canal is felt to be dependent upon friendly co-operation between the United States and the Isthmian Republic. Had some of the former differences persisted, officials felt that foreign powers might have built up a covert foothold near the Canal, with dire consequences for American communications in wartime.

Good Will Project

Likewise, good feeling and equal relationships between Panama and the United States are reflected in similar friendliness with other Latin American republics. As long as Panama's sovereignty was in the least infringed—really or fancifully—other southern republics felt that the sovereignty of all of them was in some degree jeopardized.

So, by the conventions signed at the early diplomatic hour of 10 a. m. yesterday, the dignity and sovereignty of Panama are accorded greater recognition than at any time since the Republic was carved into existence through the admitted interest of President Theodore Roosevelt and the American Government.

Must Be Ratified

Text of the treaties which must be ratified by the Senate of both republics will not be published until these bodies agree. They reflect, however, what President Roosevelt terms his "good neighbor" policy in numerous concessions which remove the stigma on Panama of being in any sense a dependency of the United States and put the relation of the two countries on a new basis of joint and co-operative interest in the safety of the canal.

The agreements include a general treaty revising in many important respects the basic convention of 1903, accompanied by 16 exchanges of notes interpreting the new treaty. In addition there is a separate convention regulating radio communication in Panama and in the canal zone; a convention providing for the transfer to Panama of two naval radio stations; and a convention providing for construction of a trans-isthmian highway between Panama and Colon.

While many concessions have undoubtedly been made to achieve this new basis for relations with Panama, nothing has been renounced which would compromise the defense of the canal. Most of the concessions, in fact, are to Panamaian comercial interests who have long resented the composition in the Canal Zone of cheap commissary stores which prevented their making the profit out of Canal Zone business which they have considered their right.

The concessions can best be classified as the abstract ones dealing with Panamaian sovereignty, and the material ones linked to commercial interests. Under the abstract category the United States renounces its right of intervention in Panama; renounces its guaranty of Panamian independence; renounces the right to acquire land in Panama by eminent domain, and accepts qualifications on its right to extend the Canal Zone area throughout other portions of Panama.

All these renunciations are, however, counterbalanced by new arrangements which permit adequate American defense activities.

The material concessions made by the United States consist first of a transformation of the annual $250,000 payment to Panama into 430,000 balboas (Panama currency). The change is retroactive to the time of depreciation of the American dollar and amounts in effect to payment of the annuity in gold instead of dollars.

Japanese Envoy Says Militarists Will Not Rule

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 2 — "For Japan, as for any other country, it would be a disaster for militarists to obtain control," asserted Ambassador Hirosi Saito in a radiocast to the American nation on Saturday night, which declared that peace in the Pacific would remain undisturbed after the turbulent week in Tokyo.

Even the assassins, he added, were all patriots, "sincere in their motives and genuine in their loyalty—only they were misguided."

He insisted with equal firmness that militarists would not gain control in Japan, "where, happily, there is enough common sense and true patriotism to cope with any difficult situation. It was on that very score that she has succeeded in attaining her present state of progress as a nation."

No Change of Policy

"I can therefore definitely say," said the Ambassador, "that the recent event will not alter Japan's policies, either internal or external, except that the statesmen responsible for government will have their sense of patriotic devotion quickened and will endeavor to exercise even more care in purifying politics.

"The peace of the Pacific will not only remain undisturbed, but will become more securely established.

"In their youthful enthusiasm they (the assassins) believed that only by wiping out those 'evil elements surrounding the throne'—to use their own words—and by occasioning the establishment of a powerful Cabinet could the difficulties ahead of the nation be successfully overcome.

Loyal to Emperor

"Rash and faulty reasoning, no doubt, but there were no selfish intentions. We feel thankful that among Japanese there are very few indeed, if at all, who are disloyal to the Emperor and unpatriotic to the nation. . . .

"Back of it all there must be discerned the general suspicion—though misdirected—among the young generation in Japan, as in many other countries, that the Cabinets and the Diet have been greatly influenced by big business and other private interests and therefore corrupted.

Militarism Won't Rule

"I therefore do not believe that the recent incident can be explained away as a conflict of militarists and liberalists in Japan. By the same token I do not foresee a rise of domination of any militarist or group of them who will chart a new course for our country.

"Neither the majority nor the best of our military men are militarists. There is a great difference between military men and militarists. The former are benefactors, the latter menaces to their country.

"For Japan, as for any other country, it would be a disaster for militarists to obtain control. It would be a blow at the soul of the nation, which is more important than its body."

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Manchu Border Unrest

Previous Efforts at Conciliation Through Conferences Between Japan and U. S. S. R. Unavailing; Tokyo Hopes to Force Trade Door Open

Manchoukuo—Japan's Imperialistic Venture

Fifth of Six Articles

By **William Henry Chamberlin**

Chief Far Eastern Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHOULI, Manchoukuo—This sleepy little town—with its streets ankle deep in dust, its solemn camels with their Mongol drivers coming in from the surrounding steppes, its large Russian church facing the Soviet Consulate — is Manchoukuo's far western jumping-off point.

The Soviet border runs within a few miles of Manchouli; I was able to stand on a knoll beside a Manchoukuo sentry post and look over one or two intervening small valleys into Siberia.

Ordinarily Manchouli leads its own primitive secluded life, hundreds of miles from any large center, its chief contact with the outside world being the groups of passengers who twice a week change trains here for or from the Trans-Siberian Express. But at the time of my visit Manchouli was the scene of an unusual conference. Two great Asiatic imperial powers, Japan and Russia, were engaged in a diplomatic fencing match, in which the visible participants were the representatives of Manchoukuo and of Outer Mongolia.

To Discuss "Incident"

For the second time within the year, representatives of Manchoukuo and of Outer Mongolia were meeting in order to discuss the settlement of the Lake Buirnoir incident, which occurred early in the year, and the possibility of exchanging diplomatic representatives and working out a method of settling border disputes. And for the second time the delegations were hopelessly deadlocked.

The Soviet Union is to Outer Mongolia as Japan is to Manchoukuo. It is in the light of this political equation that the Manchouli conference acquires meaning and significance.

The main lines, if not all the precise details of the negotiations, were sketched out in Tokyo and in Moscow.

A Contrast

A leading member of the Manchoukuo delegation was Masaichi Kanki, an English-speaking Japanese diplomat attached to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Hsinking. Mr. Kanki gave me a clear and detailed exposition of the Manchoukuan viewpoint on the points at issue.

I was unable to obtain a corresponding statement from the Mongolian delegates.

Repeated visits to the railroad coaches in which they were living produced nothing more positive than a message from a hard-faced Russian that the president of the Mongolian delegation could not receive me.

The visits were at least illuminating in showing that the Mongolian delegates were surrounded by Soviet Russians, whose precise functions could not be ascertained.

Manchoukuans Moving Spirits

The active moves in this conference were all made by the Manchoukuo delegations. The Mongols were apparently acting under instructions to spin out the negotiations and to yield as little as possible. When the Manchoukuan delegates proposed that diplomatic representatives should be exchanged between Hsinking and the Mongolian capital—Ulan Bator, the new name for Urga—the Mongols offered the counter-suggestion that a Manchoukuo delegate might come to Tamskusoom, a little settlement of 200 or 300 tents near the border, while a Mongolian representative might come to Manchouli. This was rejected by Manchoukuo as definitely unsatisfactory.

"We feel that a full exchange of diplomatic representatives is necessary, in order to avert border incidents and to settle incidents which may occur," Mr. Kanki said to me, in explaining the attitude of the Manchoukuo delegation.

Suspicions

"We do not know what military preparations, what propaganda activity may be going on behind that closed frontier of Outer Mongolia. We are convinced that mutual information, mutual diplomatic contact are the best means of dispelling doubt and suspicion and promoting friendly relations.

"Moreover, we feel entitled to satisfaction in connection with two border clashes which have already occured. There was the Lake Buirnoir conflict early in the year, when Outer Mongolian forces occupied a piece of Manchoukuo territory and had to be driven off with armed force. Then last summer Outer Mongolian cavalry kidnaped a surveyor who was working along the border. The surveyor was ultimately released, but his instruments were retained."

The Mongols, however, were stubbornly unresponsive to these and other arguments. They evinced a firm reluctance to permitting any Manchoukuo diplomatic representation in their capital. And ultimately the second Manchouli Conference, like the first, ended in failure to reach any agreement. Behind the Outer Mongolian Vice-Minister of Defense, Mr. Sambu, and his associate delegates was Moscow. And Moscow was determined to preserve Outer Mongolia as an inaccessible, isolated buffer state, covering a very long stretch of its southern Siberian frontier.

Eager to Open Door

The more active spirits in the Kwantung Army are as eager to open the door of Outer Mongolia as the Soviets are to keep it closed.

I was told on good authority that a theory had gained support in army circles to the effect that Outer Mongolia, after all, was part of China, and that its armed forces might be regarded as Communist bandits and treated accordingly. So far there has been no attempt to put this theory into practice. Whether a raid into Outer Mongolia—an immense, but very sparsely populated country—undertaken not necessarily by Japanese but by Mongols friendly to Japan or by Russian Whites would unloose the incalculable consequences of a Russo-Japanese War is one of the most fascinating riddles of Far Eastern politics.

Outer Mongolia, left to itself, could probably not offer much resistance. Its distances are enormous, but could be quickly eaten up with the motorized transport of modern warfare. The Japanese occupation of Jehol in the spring of 1933 went off with remarkable speed because of the large use of motor transport. While there is a younger generation of Mongols that has been schooled in Communist ideas, there have been repeated insurrections, inspired partly by the opposition of the Comunist-controlled regime in Ulan Bator to the primitive Lamaism, a corrupted and rather retrogressive form of Buddhism that constitutes the religion of the Mongols, partly by policies which struck at the private property rights of the Mongols in the herds and flocks which constitute their main source of wealth.

They Fled

A considerable number of Mongols fled into China and Manchuria when these extreme measures were at their height several years ago.

It is difficult to know the actual state of affairs in Outer Mongolia today; it ranks with Tibet as one of the world's most isolated and inaccessible countries. But it seems probable that there is still combustible human material, which could be kindled into flame by a distribution of arms.

But Outer Mongolia, supported by the Soviet Union, would be a very different proposition from Outer Mongolia, left to its own resources. That is why a raid into Outer Mongolia would be a much more serious enterprise than the overrunning of Jehol, or even a military operation south of the Great Wall.

"Under Three Flags"

The Mongolian problem has many aspects. These nomadic descendants of the warriors of Genghiz Khan live under three sovereignties today. A million and a half or 2,000,000 Mongols live in the part of Manchoukuo which lies west of the Hsingan Mountains. Another million and a quarter are in Inner Mongolia, in the two provinces of Chahar and Suiyuan, nominally under Chinese sovereignty. Three quarters of a million are estimated to live in Outer Mongolia, which is in fact, if not in name, a Soviet dependency. Another 1,000,000 are scattered about in Chinese Turkestan and in Buriat-Mongolia, a part of Siberia.

Both the Soviet Union and Japan are unmistakably endeavoring to use the Mongols as a bulwark for their far frontiers of empire. And both most probably cherish the hope that the Mongols under their influence will prove a magnet for those on the other side of the frontier.

The Mongols are probably better satisfied with the new regime than any other part of the Manchoukuo population.

Inevitable Hostility

"There is an instinctive, almost inevitable hostility between the Chinese colonizer who wants to place land under cultivation and the Mongol who needs vast stretches of uncultivated grazing land for his cattle. The Manchoukuo Government has guaranteed the Mongols immunity of their land against Chinese encroachment and some of the more enlightened Japanese specialists on the Mongolian question, such as Lieutenant-Colonel Terada, have worked out plans for far-reaching autonomy, plans which are sometimes thwarted by the Japanese bureaucratic tendency to rule and regulate, even in small details. The Russians have given Outer Mongolia an administration that is Mongolian in personnel and a revolutionary program, the strength or weakness of which it is difficult to judge, in view of the virtually complete isolation of Outer Mongolia from all the rest of the world, except Russia.

Many Quarrels

The most fluid and uncertain status is that of the Mongols in Inner Mongolia, who are still nominally under Chinese sovereignty. There is a precarious and unstable balance of power as between the Chinese military governors of Chahar and Suiyuan and the Mongolian Autonomous Political Council, the leading figure in which is Prince Teh.

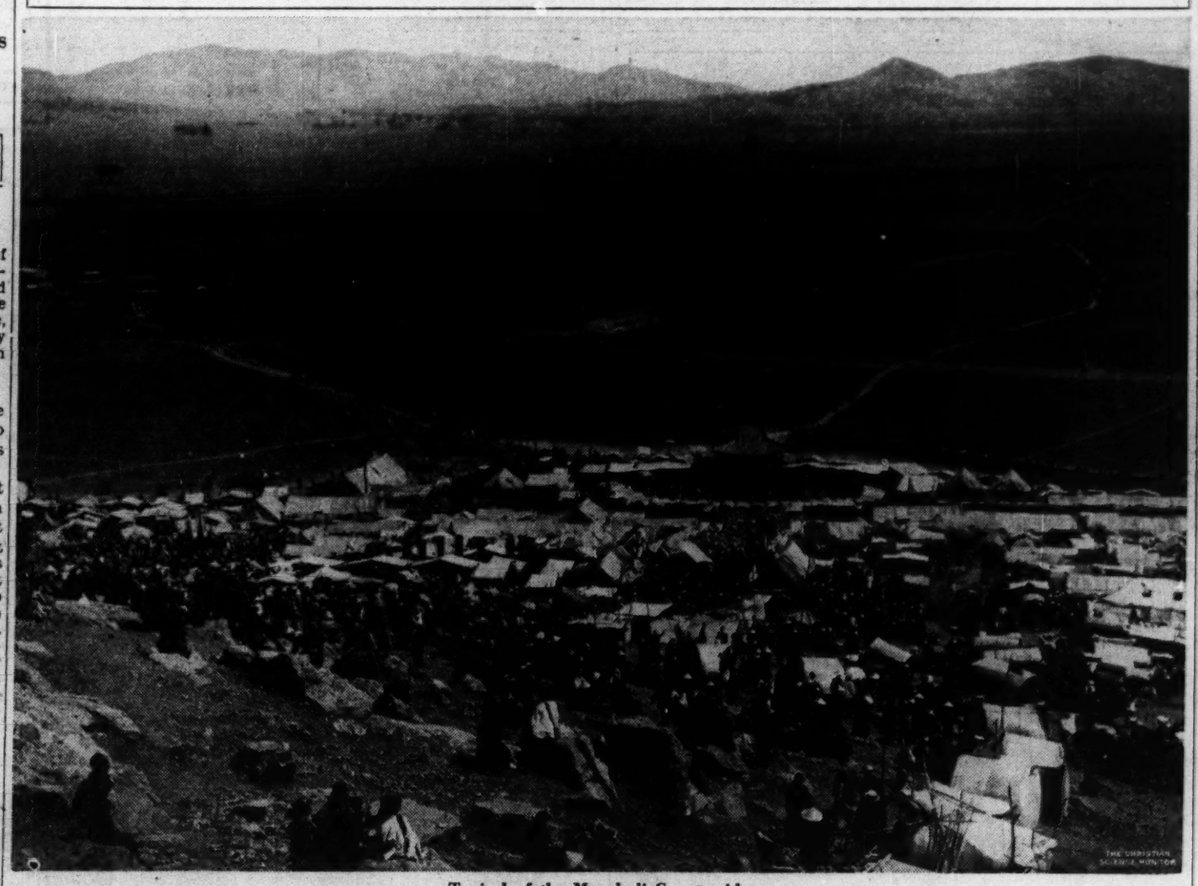
There have been repeated quarrels, over the taxation of opium, for instance, over the support by the Chinese of Mongolian princes who have become unpopular with the Mongols, and some kind of declaration of Mongolian independence is far from unlikely. The Japanese military authorities are following developments in Inner Mongolia, which runs parallel to the south of Outer Mongolia for a considerable distance, with the keenest interest.

Flirting

An independent Mongolian regime in Chahar and Suiyuan would be too weak and poor to stand alone. It would have to lean on some foreign power; and Japan is the obvious candidate in this connection. Ambitious and enterprising Japanese military leaders of the type of General Doihara have apparently been flirting with the idea of an independent Inner Mongolia, along with the larger project of an independent or semi-independent North China. If Inner Mongolia becomes independent, under Japanese suzerainty, the tension with Outer Mongolia is almost certain to increase, because these two regions have a long common boundary.

There are no fortifications, no barbed wire entanglements along the far-flung political frontiers which run through the vast areas of steppe and desert inhabited by a few million wandering Mongols. But these frontiers are of great potential importance; a trial of strength between the Soviet Union and Japan which may lead to far-reaching consequences is already in progress in these remote and little-known regions.

On the Manchu-Mongol Border



Typical of the Manchuli Countryside

In Order to Settle Frontier Lines and Border Questions, Representatives of the Far Eastern Powers Have Attempted to Hold Conferences, but These Methods Have Not Proved Highly Successful. Russia and Japan Were Considering Another Such Conference When the Japanese Crisis Postponed the Negotiations

Richmond Museums Enriched by Gifts From Many Sources

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The Valentine Museum here recently acquired a collection of lamps and vases excavated in Palestine and believed to date from 2000 B. C. The collection, unearthed on the site of the ancient Biblical city of Lachish, was traded to the museum by Dr. R. W. Magoffin of New York University in exchange for Indian pieces from the duplicates in the Valentine collection.

Recent gifts to the museum also include a collection of men's costumes from the interior of China, given by Miss Katherine Hawes; modern Indian applique work, the gift of Miss Ellen Blair; leather work from the Rosebud reservation, and archaeological finds from South American Indians, from Mrs. John Munce.

Mrs. Walker S. McNeil donated an Empire style sideboard, and Dr. C. G. Chamberlayne brought back from Europe an exact copy of a painting of an American Indian made by a member of Sir Walter Raleigh's expedition to Virginia. A number of period costumes were also donated.

The Confederate Museum has received a soldier's canteen worn by Luther Wright Jerrell, of Company B of the 9th Virginia Cavalry and a Book of Psalms belonging to the same soldier, both given by Miss Virginia Bates, of Richmond.

A pamphlet of biographical sketches of members of the Wright and Jerrell families was also donated. Miss Susan B. Harrison, house regent, said interest in the Confederate collection is increasing yearly. Out of nearly 1300 persons who visited the museum in August, 575 were northerners or foreigners, she stated.

New York-Philadelphia Cable Prepared to Carry Television

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 3—Construction of a coaxial cable to link New York and Philadelphia for experiments in telephone and television transmission will be started this week by the Western Electric Company at its plant in Point Breeze, Md., Dr. Frank B. Jewett, president of the Bell Telephone Laboratories, announced today.

The decision to proceed with building 100 miles of the cable to test its usefulness under outdoor conditions was reached by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, parent of the Bell Telephone Laboratories, after the Federal Communications Commission had granted a permit providing for its installation.

F. C. C. Consents

"We have found the Federal Communications Commission order acceptable," Dr. Jewett said. "We estimate that six months will be required to complete the work, but the rate of progress will depend much on the difficulties encountered. If things move along well, the first tests will begin soon after the cable is completed."

The permit provides that actual construction must begin before July 1 and that the company must make the cable available to other interested persons for experimental purposes.

Multiple Messages

Having a frequency range approximately 1,000,000 cycles wide, the proposed cable would be expected to provide facilities for carrying on 225 separte telehone messages at one time, in addition to several score of telegraph messages, it was said. Television is only a part of the experimental field, and engineers of the laboratory warned that this portion of the program should not be overemphasized.

"We are primarily interested in the cable because of its telephonic or telegraphic possibilities," Dr. Jewett said. "Extensive experiments must be carried out on the line before it is ready for tests by others, and television experiments may not begin until next fall."

Wire Costs Cut

To amplify the signals between New York and Philadelphia, repeating stations are to be constructed along the cable at 10-mile intervals.

Engineers said they expected the coaxial structure would in time make possible great savings in the cost of long-distance telephone communication systems, which, heretofore, have required a large investment in copper wire.

Air Pilots to Map Uncharted Areas Of British Empire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng.—Thousands of pounds and years of work are going to be saved by the use of airplanes in mapping remaining uncharted parts of the British Empire, according to Mr. Alan Goodfellow, well-known British airman, speaking at a meeting here of the Manchester Geographical Society.

Aerial photography, however, will not be used alone, he continued, because absolute accuracy demands a perfect vertical photograph which even the cleverest pilot cannot always guarantee to get.

Describing phenomena which can only be seen from the air, Mr. Goodfellow said that if two or three men walked across a field in the early morning, their tracks, quite invisible from the ground, could be seen from the air all day. A submarine, he added, could be seen from the air through 50 or 60 feet of water.

Explorers Find Rare Specimens For Museum in Wilds of Tibet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 3—One of the most comprehensive zoological collections ever made in the wilds of western China and northeastern Tibet has been brought back to the Academy of Natural Sciences here by Brooke Dolan, II. The collection weighs about seven tons.

This is the second expedition that Mr. Dolan has undertaken for the academy in those regions. During his two-year absence he spent 11 months in the field, traveling about 5000 miles by caravan, 2500 by airplane and 1700 by river. With the help of Ernst Schaefer of Goettingen University, Germany, a prominent zoologist, he completed exploration in an area of 200,000 square miles, many parts of which had never before been visited by naturalists.

New Kind of Sheep

A hitherto undescribed miniature sheep, discovered by Mr. Schaefer in the gorges of the Upper Yangtze, is an important item in the collection of 3100 birds and 140 mammals secured for the museum. The animal was found below the timber line, and is apparently a close relative of the blue sheep or bharal which is found, like other mountain sheep, above the timber line, but much smaller.

The most spectacular specimens brought back are the wild yak, which in size compare with the American buffalo. They inhabit an area never lower than 14,000 feet above the sea, and go with the wild sheep as high as 17,000 feet. Big bulls stand six feet at the shoulder and weigh from 1600 pounds to a ton. Their horns often are more than three feet long and 17 inches around at the base. Specimens for a habitat group were secured and moving pictures were made.

Earlier Expeditions

"On our first expedition in 1931," said Mr. Dolan, "we worked in the borderlands of China and Tibet, making a representative collection of animals and birds and securing for the academy's museum the first group of Takin, rarest of the great antelopes, ever to be exhibited.

"In Sungpanting, on the edge of the high Tibetan grasslands, we were turned back from further penetration by the attitude of the authorities and the lack of time. The Ngolok, wildest of the Tibetan nomadic tribes, trade there, bringing musk and hides from the sources of the Yellow River, where wild yak, wild ass, Tibetan antelope and Tibetan bighorn sheep, animals virtually unrepresented in the museums of the world, are lords of the highest domain on earth.

New Expedition Starts

"So in February, 1934, we planned this second expedition to carry on the work begun in 1931. Ernest Schaefer, who was a member of the 1931 party, possesses an outstanding knowledge of central Asiatic animals and birds and was selected as zoologist in charge of collections. Marion H. Duncan, for 10 years a missionary at Batang, was chosen as interpreter.

The expedition left Shanghai in July, 1934, and proceeded by Yangtze-River steamer to Chungking, China's innermost port, thence by caravan to the border town of Tachienlu, the capital of the new military territory of Sikong. There a caravan of 60 yak and horses was made up for the trip westward to Batang, where we started our search.

Never-Never Land

"Jyekundo, which we reached in March, 1935, is the gateway to the 'Never-never land' of north central Tibet and Kokonor. From Jyekundo the Yangtze curves down from the Steppes, where snow takes the place of rain the year round, and across the high, but narrow, watershed, the Tibetan Man-chu flows in frozen curves around the Kuenlung range to swell into the Yellow River of North China.

"Here we were halted by military authorities and forbidden to proceed farther."

It was at that point that Mr. Dolan did, in fact, proceed another 500 miles in disguise, in order to reach Sining, across the Yellow River headwaters, and to obtain the permission to secure central Tibetan collections—which permission was wirelessed to his base.

Leap Day a Blank In Calculations Of Fels Planetarium

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 3—The Fels Panetarium leaped over Leap Year's Feb. 29. It ignores this extra day with which calendar makers account, every fourth year, for the extra 5 hours, 48 minutes, 45.8 seconds which accumulate every year.

It is no trouble for the planetarium to show the appearance of the skies over Egypt at the time of pyramid-building—or to show the heavens a few centuries ahead, but as for Feb. 29, there is nothing that can be done about it on the expressive dome.

James Stokely, lecturer in the planetarium, will devote his talks in March to the subject of the calendar. He will explain, among many other things, that the instrument is so constructed that the extra time added to each year is accounted for without the artificial expedient of adding a day to Leap Year. If allowance for Feb. 29 had been made it would have been correct for only one year in four. As it is arranged now, it is correct for every solar year. No February 29 is marked on the ecliptic, the line on which the days of the year are given.

Rasmus Bjorn Anderson

MADISON, Wis., March 3 (AP)—Rasmus Bjorn Anderson, who passed on yesterday, was known as "the father of Norse literature in America." He was one of the first historians to champion the claim that Leif Ericson discovered America. He published 60 books that established him as an authority on Scandinavian history.

A book, "America Not Discovered by Columbus," written by Professor Anderson advanced the theory that Ericson arrived on the North American continent 492 years before Christopher Columbus. The educator supported his contention with old manuscripts in state archives, supplemented by photostatic copies of correspondence between the Popes and ecclesiastics in Norway, dated in the thirteenth century. Professor Anderson was the first director of the Scandinavian department of the University of Wisconsin. He founded it in 1875 after joining the Wisconsin faculty in 1869. He left the university in 1885 to become United States Minister to Denmark.

Score Held in Chilean Plot

SANTIAGO, Chile, March 3 (AP)—More than a score of persons were arrested March 1 in connection with what the Government termed a plot to overthrow it. Four retired army officers were among those held.

Roosevelt Sentiment Found Greatest In Lowest Income Group

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Enthusiastic and lukewarm supporters of President Roosevelt—largely among the poor and those under 40—are about evenly divided among those who favor his re-election, the magazine Fortune reports on the basis of a national survey.

Among those who oppose re-election, Fortune's survey showed that 55.7 per cent believe that "about the worst thing that could happen to this country is another Roosevelt Administration." The other 44.3 per cent believe that "Roosevelt did many things that needed doing, but most of his usefulness is now over."

The survey found sentiment among the poor 54 per cent more favorable to Mr. Roosevelt than among the well-to-do—a disagreement which may have an important bearing on the Literary Digest poll of telephone subscribers, automobile owners, etc., which gets comparatively few answers from the poor. And the Negroes, traditionally Republican, were found 75.2 per cent in favor of Mr. Roosevelt's re-election!

People under 40 were found 19 per cent more favorable to the President than those over 40, and his popularity was lowest in towns of from 2500 to 25,000 population.

Investigating sentiment on the soldiers' bonus, Fortune found majority sentiment in favor of immediate payment in every section of the country except the Northeast and the mountain states. Here is the tabulation of answers on when the bonus should be paid.

	Total	North-east	Mid-west	South-east
Now	45.0%	37.7%	46.1%	47.1%
When due	40.4	48.8	40.1	32.3
Don't know	14.6	13.5	13.8	20.6
		South-west	West	Pacific Coast
Now		56.5%	36.4%	46.0%
When due		34.7	44.1	38.8
Don't know		8.8	19.5	15.2

Grand Duchess Cyril

AMORBACH, Ger., March 3 (AP)—The Grand Duchess Cyril of Russia, who passed on here yesterday, was the wife of the man who once proclaimed himself Tsar of Russia. She was a sister of the Dowager Queen Marie of Roumania and a first cousin of the late King George of England.

In 1905 she married the Grand Duke Cyril, who played a prominent role in the Russo-Japanese war. Living in France in August, 1924, the Grand Duke declared himself Tsar of Russia, and won support from many members of the Imperial House. He proposed to return to Russia and leave the Soviet system in operation, but to eliminate the Communist Party. His offer went unaccepted.

Cody Statue Refused

DALLAS, Texas, March 3 (AP)—Confederate veterans here yesterday turned thumbs down on a proposal to exhibit the statue of Col. W. F. (Buffalo Bill) Cody prominently at the Texas Centennial Exposition. "History has never recorded that Buffalo Bill had any part in this great empire of Texas, therefore can in no wise represent it," a resolution adopted by the Dallas Confederate Camp, United Confederate Veterans, said.

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Right Field Openings in Major League—Jack Portland With Bruins Tonight

Right Fielders Will Scramble For Positions

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., March 3—The right field patrol offers a problem for most major league baseball clubs this season. This position presents an excellent chance for several players to tread the comeback trail, as the spring training season gets into full swing.

Wally Moses of the Philadelphia Athletics, Bruce Campbell of the Cleveland Indians and Chuck Klein of the Chicago Cubs will be watched closely.

Moses was the rookie sensation of the American League last season until he was forced out of action by an injury. At the time he was batting .325 and roaming far and wide in the outfield. Campbell also was unable to play most of the campaign, but hopes to start all over again in 1936.

Klein to Try Again

Klein, one-time batting king, has been a big disappointment to the Cubs. True, he hit well in the World Series last fall when Freddy Lindstrom met with a mishap, but unless he produces this season, the Bruins will put him on the market. The release of Lindstrom indicates that Klein will at least start in right field, with Frank Demaree probably shifting to center.

Except for such veterans as Mel Ott of the New York Giants, Paul Waner of the Pittsburgh Pirates, Johnny Moore of the Phillies and Pete Fox of the Detroit Tigers, there should be a real scramble for right field jobs.

George Selkirk will need to hit hard and often if he wishes to hold that spot with the Yankees. Roy Johnson, the Oklahoma Indian who came to New York by way of Washington and Boston, will give Selkirk a battle for Babe Ruth's old stamping grounds. The Boston Red Sox have Mel Almada and Dusty Cooke available, and even Billy Werber may be given an opportunity to win the post. The St. Louis Cardinals have shipped Jack Rothrock off to the minors and plan to send Pepper Martin back to the outfield.

Brooklyn Scramble

Brooklyn has a rare assortment of outfielders who figure to be in the right field scramble. They are Stan Bordagaray, Randy Moore and Oscar Eckhardt. Bordagaray divided the assignment last season. Moore was traded to Brooklyn during the winter by the Boston Bees. Eckhardt was the leading minor league batter in 1935 as a member of the San Francisco Missions of the Pacific Coast League.

Ival Goodman should hold the right field post of the Cincinnati Reds, but Rupert Thompson of the Bees may get serious opposition from Gene Moore. Vernon Washington of the Chicago White Sox, Johnny Stone of Washington and Ed Coleman of the St. Louis Browns are reasonably sure of their positions in the American League.

"I'll win 20 ball games for the Bees this year," modestly admits big Johnny Babich. "I was mighty pleased to come to Boston. Bill McKechnie, so they tell me, is a great fellow to work for, and I already know what sort of a guy Bob Quinn is. Brooklyn will miss Mr. Quinn. He understands ball players and they understand him."

Control Was Off

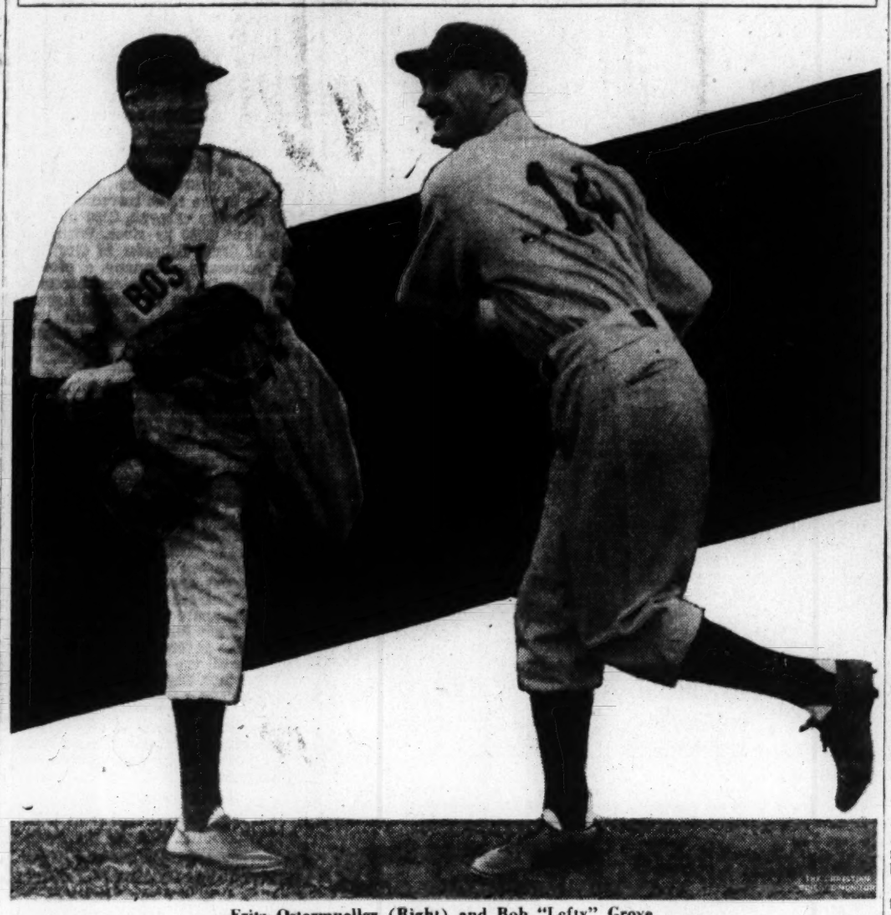
It is rumored that Babich won only seven games and lost 14 for the Dodgers in 1935 due to personal difficulties apart from baseball. He was one of the outstanding rookie pitchers in 1934, his first season. Bob Quinn says the big right-hander was trying too hard, consequently his control was off. And when any pitcher can't cut the corners of the plate with his fast ball, he is about as effective as a broken bat.

Babich stands one inch and a half above six feet and normally weighs 185 pounds. He was born in Albion, Calif., on May 14, 1913. He now makes his winter residence in Richmond, Calif. Johnny can put plenty of sped behind his fast ball, and when his control is right, he will give any pitcher in the National League a battle with proper support.

Babich and Lopez are great pals. Wherever you see one, you find the other. Much of Boston's success this season depends on this battery. If Babich comes through with those 20 victories, the Bees can't miss climbing up two notches in the National League standing.

All players are on hand at the Bee camp except Wally Berger, holdout. This morning John Tyler, Rupert Thompson and Eugene Moore, outfielders; Tony Cuccinello, infielder, and Sharkey Eiland, pitcher, reported to complete the list. Berger is expected any time now, but President Bob Quinn definitely states he has made his last offer to the centerfielder.

Red Sox Portsiders Warm Up



Fritz Ostermueller (Right) and Bob "Lefty" Grove

These Two Left-Handers Are Counted Upon to Get the Yawkey Ball Team Out Front in the American League Race and Keep It Out Front. Along With Wes Ferrell, Johnny Marcum and Others, Opposing Batters Are Due for Trouble Facing Boston

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago: Finishing with rounds of 65 and 69, Willie Macfarlane won the Florida West Coast open golf tournament with a total of 282.

Three Years Ago: Alf Letourner and Gerard Debaets won the six-day bicycle race.

Five Years Ago: Jim Thorpe, former world's outstanding athlete, found working as a laborer at $4 a day.

Short Shots on Sport

BRADENTON, Fla., March 3 (AP)—The Cardinals miss Dizzy Dean, at that . . . The park where the club works out is a good country half mile from the hotel . . . Skipper Frank Frisch provides no transportation, so the boys hoof the distance twice each day . . . Last year Dizzy operated a ball players' taxi at ten cents a head.

* * *

When Jimmy Foxx reported to the Red Sox he saw almost everyone he ever knew on the Athletics except Connie Mack and his scorecard . . . Bing Miller, Johnny Marcum, Joe Carcarella, Mose Grove and Rube Walberg all were in the crowd . . . With Roger Cramer and Eric McNair due this week . . . It will be homecoming day in Philly when the Sox hit town.

* * *

Gabby Hartnett says his greatest feat in sports was winning 55,000 marbles in his grade school days . . . Every day after the Cards leave the field, Sam Breadon and a couple of St. Louis cronies don uniforms and work out a few kinks . . . Scout Clyde Wares is in charge of their drilling . . . On their first day in camp the Red Sox had to compete with Babe Didrikson who is packing them in on an exhibition tour . . . The last time she was in Sarasota, she twirled for the Cardinals against the Sox . . . Babe is going to let George Jacobus polish up her driving this summer . . . Vincent Richards has a daughter they say will become a tennis sensation.

* * *

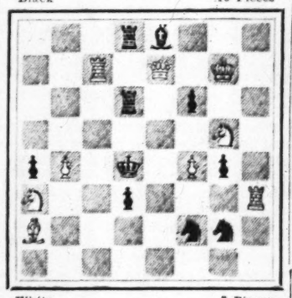
Ed Ray writes in the Tampa Times that the day when Philly fans enjoyed the power of the Athletics and laughed at the antics of the Phillies has changed and that it will be the other way around this year . . . Duke, South Carolina, and Clemson will do a little watchful waiting before bolting the Southern Conference . . . You see, while the Graham antisubsidization plan is now a Conference rule it hasn't been enforced yet . . . Two of the Cardinals' four catchers are products of North Carolina sand lots . . . Pepper Martin can get dirtier quicker than any other player in baseball . . . Also, he can get down to first quicker than most any of the others.

Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

Problem No. 1805
By John F. Tracy

Black 10 Pieces

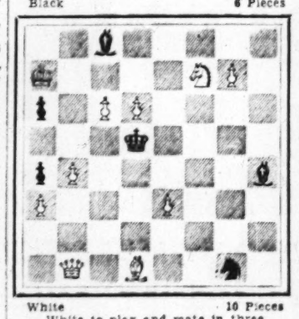


White 9 Pieces

White to play and mate in two

Problem No. 1806
By John F. Tracy

Black 6 Pieces



White 10 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

Two more problems, each over 30 years old, by a leading American composer.

Solutions to Problems

No. 1803		Q-KK1	
No. 1804	1.	R-KB	BxR(KB8)
	2.	Q-KB2	
	1.	——	B-B6
	2.	Q-Q2	
	1.	——	BxR(Q5)
	2.	Kt-B3ch	
	1.	——	KxR
	2.	Kt-B5ch	
	1.	——	Kt-B6
	2.	QxBch	
	1.	——	P-K3 or K4
	2.	Kt-B6ch	

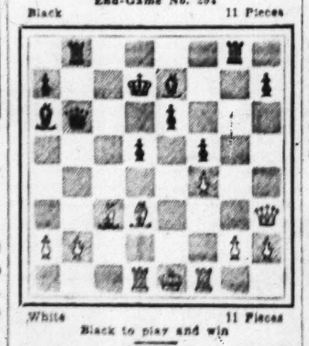
End-Game No. 293. Black wins: 1 B-Kt5 (Black), BxB; 2 RxQ, R-KB3; 3 RxBP, and wins. If 1 . . . QxB; 2 QxPch, RxQ; 3 R-K8 mate. If 3 . . . RxR; 4 BxRch, KxB; 5 Q-Kt1ch, followed by RxR, winning.

End-Game

Black takes advantage of the exposed position of Black's K in two moves that result in a winning advantage. Won by Mieses from Reggio at Monte Carlo, 1903.

End-Game No. 294

Black 11 Pieces



White 11 Pieces

Black to play and win

Notes

A championship tournament, the winner of which will be proclaimed United States champion, will begin March 30 at the Hotel Astor in New York City. Of the nine players who will not be required to qualify in a preliminary tournament, seven have already indicated their intention to participate. The championship tournament begins 10 days after conclusion of the qualifying rounds. Assured of entry are Fine, Kashdan, Reshevsky, Horowitz, Kevitz and Lasker (Edward), all of New York City, and Dake of Portland, Ore., now in New York. H. Steiner of Los Angeles was also invited, as was Abraham Kupchik of New York, but they have not as yet signified their intention to take part. Rafael Cintron, champion of Puerto Rico; Harold Morton, New England champion, and Weaver Adams, former New England champion, have already entered the qualifying tournament. March 10 is the closing date for entries in the qualifying tournament.

The Massachusetts State Chess Association sponsored a busy chess program at the Boston City Club on Washington's Birthday. The state title event attracted 18 aspirants, while 28 competed in a minor tournament. It was the Massachusetts schoolboy championship which produced the excitement of the day, however, with 12 bright youngsters, all endowed with a do-or-die spirit, struggling manfully to emerge the hero of that one-day opportunity. It was plain that their enthusiasm far outweighed their experience, but this added rather than detracted to their popularity with a highly pleased gallery. Entries were listed from New Bedford, Lowell, Brookline, Belmont Hill, Somerville, Everett and Boston. The winner turned out to be David M. Marcus of Boston Latin School. A rapid-transit tourney, with a field of 39 competing, was won by Weaver W. Adams of Dedham. The eventual winner of the state title tourney will gain one leg on a new and beautiful bowl donated by Godfrey L. Cabot. Permanent possession of the trophy goes to the first three-time winner. The previous trophy was retired last year by Harold Morton, also New England titlist.

The annual championship tournament of the Manhattan Chess Club, New York, has been won by A. Kevitz, who first won the club title in 1927. Ending the round-robin tied with A. C. Simonson in a supplementary match, after dividing points equally in the first two games of the playoff, he succeeded in defeating his young opponent. Here is the game. A book simplifying line of the Queen's Gambit led to complications in which White suddenly was able to force a win.

Queen's Gambit Declined

Kevitz White	Simonson Black	Kevitz White	Simonson Black
1 P-QB4	P-K3	11 Castles	KtxKt
2 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	12 PxKt	P-K4(b)
3 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	13 Q-K4	Q-R6(c)
4 B-Kt5	QKt-Q2	14 PxP	QxBP
5 P-K3	B-K2	15 P-K6	Kt-B3
6 Kt-B3	Castles	16 PxPch	K-R
7 Q-B2	P-B3(a)	17 Q-B4	Kt-Q4
8 R-Q	PxP	18 BxKt	PxB
9 BxP	Kt-Q4	19 Kt-K5	Q-B7
10 BxB	QxB	20 R-Q3	Resigns(d)

(a) The usual continuation is 7 . . . P-B4.

(b) This turns out very badly. Better 12 . . P-B4.

(c) This is about all Black has. If 13 . . R-K; 14 PxP, KtxP; 15 KtxKt, QxKt; 16 QxQ RxQ; 17 R-Q8 mate.

(d) There is no adequate defense to 21 Kt-Kt6ch, PxKt; 22 Q-R4 mate.

Georgia to Meet Holy Cross

WORCESTER, Mass., March 3 (AP)—Holy Cross will meet the University of Georgia in an intersectional football game at Boston, Oct. 16, 1937, it was announced Saturday by Tom McCabe, director of athletics at Holy Cross. Director McCabe said that the agreement with Georgia was for one season, Georgia defeated Yale in each of its last five invasions of New England gridirons.

Mrs. Brunie Advances

NEW YORK, March 3 (AP)—Mrs. Henry C. Brunie of New York, formerly of Cambridge, Mass., defeated Esther Edwards of New Haven, Conn., today and gained a quarterfinal-round bracket in the women's national indoor tennis championship. The score: 6—3, 6—0.

Want 1940 Olympics for N. Y.

NEW YORK, March 3 (AP)—The Downtown Athletic Club has announced formation of a committee of 40 to foster national interest in a proposal that the 1940 Olympic Games be held in New York. G. Gilson Terriberry was named chairman.

Portland Plays Against Maroons In Game Tonight

Lineup at Garden Tonight

Boston		Montreal
Beattie, lw		rw, Ward
Welland, c		c, Smith
Clapper, rw		lw, Northcott
Jenkins, ld		rd, Wentworth
Shore, rd		ld, Evans
Thompson, g		g, Chabot

Boston alternates—Sands, Portland, O'Neil, Motter, Shannon, Cowley, Graham, Runge, Duguid. Montreal alternates—Conacher, Shields, Gracie, Lamb, Trottier, Marker, Cain, Blinco.

The world champion Montreal Maroons make their last visit here of the present season unless the locals engage them in playoff competition. That playoff angle will be rather remote and questionable if the Bruins happen to trail the Maroons tonight and Rangers should win against Toronto Maple Leafs.

Injuries have handicapped the Bruin cause throughout the season, and tonight the locals go into the game with Dit Clapper far from his best, and Max Kaminsky and Babe Siebert out of action entirely. Jack Portland, rangy Boston Cub defenseman, has been taken into the Bruin fold for tonight.

Maroons led their division standing for a number of weeks until a slump set in and Maple Leafs overhauled them. Manager Tommy Gorman believes he has the club out of the slump now, and it defeated Canadiens, 4 to 2, last Saturday. If Maroons win tonight and Maple Leafs lose, the Montreal club will regain first place in the Canadian group race.

Bruins and Maroons met last Thursday when the Boston team surprised with a 2-to-1 victory on Montreal ice. Maroons come here minus the services of Earl Robinson, brilliant winger, who is injured. Apart from that they are ready to go at top speed, with Joe Lamb replacing Robinson.

If the Bruins capture this game and the Rangers lose, it will lift the locals into third place, a point ahead of the New Yorkers and with a game in hand.

Hockey Briefs

DIT CLAPPER, Max Kaminsky and now Babe Siebert have been incapacitated. One, two or all may be back in action before the week is out, but the damage may have been too much for the struggling Bruins to survive. The most vital time of the campaign is hardly the time to enjoy such misfortune.

* * *

Some interesting quips to be found written by Vern Degeer of the Windsor City Star are too good to overlook. He has uncovered another United States-born player, Earl Bartholome of the Rochester team, from North Dakota. He also states that Boston's old hockey favorite doubles between refereeing hockey games in London and Paris and playing for the Queen's University team of Belfast, Ire. And after the hockey season the same individual will umpire baseball in England at £10 per game. Who is he? None other than good old Jimmy Herbert.

* * *

Let us hope the United States college hockey teams will adopt the professional rules entirely. When such men as Frank and Lester Patrick, Art Ross, Tommy Gorman, Conn Smythe and others spend their lives developing hockey, our college executives can well afford to take advantage of such experience.

* * *

One of the best defensive wings in hockey, if not the greatest, Perk Galbraith, is playing defense for Wichita in the American Association. During the closing stages he just could not score for the Bruins and in lieu of that he developed his defensive ability and while he could not score, neither could his check.

* * *

Remaining home games for the Bruins are as follows: Tues. March 3—Montreal Maroons; Tues. March 10—Detroit; Sun. March 15—Chicago; Tues. March 17—Canadiens; Sun. March 22—Rangers. The revised schedule for the Cubs at home follows: Thurs. March 5—Providence; Sun. March 8—Springfield; Sat. March 14—Philadelphia; Thurs. March 19—New Haven.

* * *

The sudden disappearance of the Indians from the Can-Am race is a bitter disappointment to Buck Boucher, Lucien Garneau and the Springfield fans. Buck had his team right in the thick of the running and giving the Ramblers a stern chase until injuries and a succession of close defeats set in. Next year Garneau plans to do away with borrowed players and give the Springfield fans their own team from the beginning.

* * *

Harvey Stone, the trainer who substituted in goal for Abbey Cox against the Cubs in Springfield last Saturday, is not new to that job. He also tended the nets for New Haven in an emergency and is a pretty good goalie in his own right.

* * *

A National Hockey League meeting will be held in New York today to decide on dates for the coming playoffs and Stanley Cup games.

Rough Hockey to Handle

MONTREAL, March 3 (AP)—The Montreal Canadiens hockey team returned home last night angry over treatment allegedly received in Detroit on Sunday night. Manager Sylvio Mantha said he intended to protest to President Frank Calder of the National Hockey League. He claimed that Wally Kilrea of the Detroit Red Wings was inside the crease when he scored the winning goal and further that one of the referees was arguing with fans while a fight was going on. Mantha said Blake of the Canadiens was "ganged" by Red Wing players and that Jack Adams, Detroit manager, attempted to harm the player. Blake had received a match penalty in the game after a series of fist fights.

Keats With Black Hawks

CHICAGO, March 3 (AP)—Gordon (Duke) Keats, manager of the Edmonton Club of the Pacific Coast Hockey League, has been signed as assistant coach and scout by the Chicago Black Hawks of the National League. Keats played with the Black Hawks in the 1926-27 season.

Training Camp Notes

By the Associated Press

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.—Things are rosy in the Yankee camp. Bill Dickey, the holdout catcher, has come to terms with the boss, and Joe DiMaggio, the much-heralded rookie, is showing plenty of class. DiMaggio stood up at the plate in a hitting drill yesterday and whaled the horsehide for some long rides, three of which would have cleared most of the fences in the American League.

PENSACOLA, Fla.—Sam Leslie, formerly of the Dodgers, went to work with a zest after signing on the dotted line for the Giants. He lost six pounds in a brisk workout. Joe Moore and Hank Leiber are still on the holdout list, but although Moore was expected to come to terms shortly, Leiber was still showing no signs of weakening.

CLEARWATER, Fla.—Walter Millies, the young Dodger catcher, is doing all right for himself, if you take the word of Casey Stengel. Casey says he's a great place hitter and a fighter and that if he continues to improve as he has in the past, he will be a fine young fellow to have around.

NEW ORLEANS — Hal Trosky, Indians first baseman, has convinced his mates that he is regaining his old batting power. Smashing drives indicate he is out of the slump that pulled his batting average from .330 to .271 and home runs from 35 to 26 last season. Roy Hughes, infielder, was due to arrive today.

PASADENA, Fla.—Jimmy Dykes plans to start the exhibition season with an all-rookie White Sox outfield, in an effort to learn as much as possible about them without delay. Mike Kreevich and George Stumpf, both from Kansas City, will be in left and center, with Malin McCulloch from Dallas in right.

AVALON—Two recruits will oppose a pair of sophomore pitchers in the Cubs' first intra-club game tomorrow. Charlie Grimm has picked John Hutchings and Clyde Shoun, rookies, to pitch for the regulars against Roy Henshaw and Fabian Kowalik.

Sporting Around the Hub

Sorry Showing for New England

RATHER reluctantly we record here that only two teams in all New England appear to be qualified to represent the district in the Olympic basketball tryouts. New England, with Boston the central point, usually produces qualified athletes and teams in any form of sport. In basketball, the old district just is not there right now.

Recently, an announcement of the committee came forth from Wes Fesler, Harvard basketball coach, inviting teams to compete. Two replied, Springfield and Providence. Those college fives have beaten each other and have been beaten by others. They wish to meet in a third encounter, and have so signified to H. H. Salmon Jr., New York, eastern representative. If their reords warrant it they will be invited to compete in the eastern tryouts at New York.

Staff Photo

Wes Fesler

Boys Seem to Prefer Other Sports

New York, the Midwest and Far West have players and teams superior to New Englanders. Fesler diagnosed the present New England situation due largely to counter-attractions, hockey in particular, the boys seeming to prefer these other sports. He never will recover from the shock he received in viewing basketball candidates when he first came to Harvard to coach. That, incidentally, is changing and interest is increasing.

Harvard has the best basketball team it has had in years and appears to be on the up-grade for the future. Attendances have increased and interest is growing. Bigger, better and more aspirants are yearly reporting and the former Ohio State idol is greatly encouraged toward believing Harvard will have a really great team within a few years.

Body-Block Rules

He admits the Midwest colleges have a decided edge on the Crimson at this primitive stage. He does not believe that they have much on the New York teams where basketball is having a great play. Here in the East under eastern rules, he cannot concede the Midwest any edge at all. If the easterners went into the Big Ten territory under the body-block rules in vogue there, however, he believes the East would fare poorly.

Let us hope that the next time a call for Olympic tryouts in basketball comes, New England will have a little more to offer. The game is a good one and New England should be "tops" or near to it in any good sport.

* * *

Here and There

Northeastern will sent eight representatives to the I. C. 4-A meet in New York this coming week end. . . . Capt. Jimmy Sandler is entered in his specialty—the high jump—and is the Huskies best hope to figure in the division of points. . . . Arthur Johnston, cross-country star, will run the 3000 meters. . . . The hurdling twins—Ray Henderson and Allan Hakanson—are entered in their specialty. . . . Jerry Tatton, freshman mentor will send a fast freshman quartet after the freshman relay title, picking his four from Gregory Fawcett, Allen Freeman, Bob Kiley, Andy Zamparelli, Ritchie Underwood and Maurice Katz. . . . Other Huskies in action this week end, who will appear in the indoor A. A. U. championships at Providence will include Chesley Garland, Joe Sorrenti and Bob Birchall in the 600 meters; George Leck, Charles Grant and Joe Webber in the 1000; Dick Whipple and Danny Miles, freshmen high jumpers; Rod Whittier, Bob Betts and Bill Guptill, pole vaulters. . . . The varsity track team closes its season with a dual meet at Bates on March 14.

* * *

Crimson Enters 12 Men

Harvard will send 12 members of the varsity track and field team to the I. C. 4-A meet in New York Saturday . . . Because Harvard won over Cornell, Yale and Dartmouth in the Boston Garden last Saturday, hopes are being held for a victory this coming week end . . . Track followers concede Crimson a fair chance to win . . . The following men have been entered by Coach Jaakko Mikkola: Capt. Milton Green in the high hurdles and broad jump; Dick Brayton, John Dorman, Al Northrop and Bill O'Connor in the two-mile relay; Norman Cahners in the 35-pound weight throw; Emile Dubiel in the pole vault, Bob Hall in the high jump, Bill Schmidt in the high hurdles and Bob Woodward in the mile . . . Time trials today will determine whether Dick Hayes, another hurdler, will make a thirteenth in the Harvard contingent.

* * *

Outdoor Sports Conference

The third conference on outdoor recreation will be held on March 12, 13, 14 and 15 at the Massachusetts State College in Amherst . . . The technique of performing various outdoor sports will be the feature of the conference . . . Skiing will be demonstrated on a 70-foot borax slide in the exhibition hall . . . In the college swimming pool there will be swimming and canoeing exhibitions . . . Elsewhere, experts in golf playing, course maintenance and club management; camping; winter sports; community recreation; archery; hotels; trails, nature; mountaineering; horsemanship and forestry will demonstrate . . . Charles E. Mason, president of the Massachusetts Golf Association, is urging every golf club to send some representative as many of the ideas, not only golf, could be well incorporated in any club's program.

* * *

Schoolboy Hockey

The last hockey game on the schoolboy winter sports program will be played at the Boston Garden next Saturday afternoon when the strong Catholic High School team of Montreal will clash with the Interscholastic League All-Stars, who recently took the Bay State All-team into camp . . . Hockey fans will recall the great game between the Montreal Catholic High team and the Interscholastic leaguers that wound up in a 4-all overtime tie, and will hardly miss the opportunity to get another glimpse at a game that is likely to match the last one . . . The Montreal team is just as formidable as on the occasion of their 1934 visit, and is one which is well able to hold a leading position in interschool hockey circles across the border . . . The United States Olympic ice hockey team, composed largely of Boston players, and a sextet composed of Belgians and Canadians battled to a 1-to-1 draw in a hard-fought game last night, the Associated Press reports from Brussels.

* * *

Tigers Play Here Tomorrow

A snarling Tiger hockey team will come roaring into Boston tomorrow morning to battle Joe Stubbs' Harvard contenders for the Quadrangular Hockey League championship in the play-off game of their tie home-and-home series at the Boston Garden tomorrow night. . . Each club has one victory, Princeton setting back the Crimson at Princeton early in January, and Harvard tieing up the series last Saturday night at the Boston Arena. . . Coach Dick Vaughn's men are fighting mad for they felt confident that they would break their deadlock with Harvard for second place and go into a tie with Dartmouth for first position. . . . Tomorrow night's game will not count in the league standing, except in the event that both Harvard and Princeton wind up the league season in a tie for first or second place. . . This will be the last college league game in Boston this season . . . One of the largest college crowds of the season is expected at the Garden.

* * *

Bob Bolivar of Medford has been re-elected indoor track captain at Boston University . . . Captain Bolivar holds the B. U. indoor 300-yard record and university marks in both the 100 and 220 outdoors . . . Baseball fans in and near Waltham will have the opportunity to view the American League's new picture "Take Me Out to the Ball Game," which will be shown tomorrow night at Unity Hall, 740 Main Street, opposite the Waltham public library. . . Boston University has announced a 16-game baseball schedule . . . Varsity candidates open spring practice next Monday at the B. U. Gym . . . Most of the early games have been scheduled away from home, due to the poor condition of Nickerson Field in the early spring . . . However, the Terriers will be seen on the home diamond in nine games . . . The schedule: April 9, Tufts at Medford; 11, Brown at Providence; Rhode Island at Kingston; 22, Holy Cross at Worcester; 24, Bates; 25, Wesleyan at Middletown, Conn.; 29, Harvard at Soldiers Field; May 2, Coast Guard (double-header); 5, Tufts; 9, New Hampshire at Durham; 12, William and Mary; 13, Williams at Williamstown; 15, Boston College; 16, Clark; 19, Rhode Island.

* * *

Sports Tonight

Pro Hockey—At Boston Garden, Boston Bruins vs. Montreal Maroons, 8:30.

Who Will Donate Another Trophy?

By a Staff Correspondent

NEW YORK, March 3—Columbia University last night won permanent possession of the challenge cup in the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League series when it defeated Dartmouth, 40 to 33. The question being asked today is: Who will donate a new challenge trophy? The Lions are entitled to remove the cup to their trophy room as they have won the league crown three times in the last six years.

Baseball Starts At Northeastern Today

Baseball practice at Northeastern opens today in the N. U. cage when Coach Al McCoy will greet a slim nucleus of five lettermen headed by Capt. Edward MacNamara, who played center field last spring, but who may become an infielder before the Husky opener on April 11 against American International College. Heath Morse, basketball star and second baseman; Donald MacKiernan, first baseman; Bob Elliott, reserve outfielder, and George Bennett, shortstop, are the remaining lettermen on deck for this spring's 16-game slate.

Mrs. Lamme Loses To Lady Cairns In Squash Racquets

LONDON, March 3 (AP)—Mrs. Ary J. Lamme Jr. of Rye, N. Y., was eliminated in the third round of the British women's squash racquets championship today by Lady Katharine Cairns, 5—9, 9—1, 9—3, 9—1.

The match was one of the fastest of the championships. Mrs. Lamme played well in the first game, employing sharply angled shots to good effect but the American star tired quickly and could not match Lady Cairn's fast pace.

Cecile Bowes of Philadelphia reached the fourth round at the expense of Diana Ley, 9—4, 9—2, 9—2. The American returned everything that came her way and ended rally after rally with fine drop shots.

Margot E. Lumb of England, defending champion, sailed into the fourth round with a 9—0, 9—0, 9—0 victory over Eileen Green. The champion in three rounds, has been on the court only 24 minutes and lost only 1 point.

Springfield Fans Much Too Unruly

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 3 (AP)—So adept have Springfield hockey fans become at hurling bottles and other missiles when displeased that the city runs a good chance of losing its Can-Am franchise, according to Art Ross, president of the circuit.

Ross's statement was an outgrowth of prolonged disorder at the ice rink Saturday night during the game between the Boston Cubs and the Springfield Indians. Ross attended the game and told J. L. Garneau, owner of the Indians, that the conduct of the fans, which he said endangered not only the officials but the players, was the worst in his experience.

"I'm afraid you will have to do something about it," Ross told Garneau. "No league can tolerate that sort of stuff." At least two of the Boston players were struck, he said, adding that he was not blaming the Springfield management or the West Springfield police department. "But the fans didn't act like sports at all," he said. "There was no need of the uprising."

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Appeal of the Appalachians Draws Thousands Southward

Traveltalks
By M. LeTour

A haze had been hovering over the pinnacles of my mental horizon. Days before, a warm sun had played on the New England snowdrifts and drawn from the great organ of the out-of-doors the limpid harmonics of trickling waters. Repeatedly thereafter I had been forced to retrieve a roving fancy, finding it oft and anon wandering among the coves of the Great Smokies, the shoulders of the Blue Ridge, or the valleys of a pleasantly carpeted countryside a day's jaunt or so from Washington. A vagrant foretaste of spring had captured a vagabond imagination and threatened abduction from a day's tasks.

* * *

Memories of former successful visits to the southern Appalachians in search of spring joined the apparent conspiracy and served to keep my thoughts hopping from moist banks of flowers to high stacks of mail. In this state of divided interests—with "one foot in sea and one on shore," so to speak—a letter postmarked Richmond, Va., which came tumbling from the pile, only served to aggravate my difficulty. It came from one whom I had considered a friend—a person of wide human sympathies watered by springs of consideration.

Fancy a "considerate" individual sending such a missive to a victim of office routine.

* * *

"Dear LeTour:" it began, and then with fine, and apparently unconscious irony proceeded thus: "No doubt by now you have your affairs in splendid shape, and are planning your annual vacation. Knowing of old your deep regard for this section of the South, I am writing to suggest that you spend your days of recreation this year getting a more intimate view of the Appalachian region hereabouts. . . ." The communication thereupon launched into plans for either a railroad excursion or an automobile foursome with himself at the wheel and his lady, my lady and me distributed carelessly about the remainder of the tonneau. . . . Outside my window the cold tricklets formed little lakes along the gutters and anchor ice began to etch its frigid beaches. . . .

* * *

"Of course," the letter went on relentlessly, "if you do not care to spend the whole month of June recreating, the same ground could be covered in two weeks, but we'd have less time for stopovers. They tell me that the national parks of Virginia and North Carolina this summer will draw more visitors than during any previous season. However, I find, upon inquiry, that accommodations have kept pace with developments and this region is well supplied with good hotels and other facilities. There are numerous places where vacationists may rent houses for short periods, do their own light housekeeping and have 'home bases,' so to speak. The entire region is well supplied with tourist camps; and, of course, first-class hotels are plentiful. Also, and most important, due to the abundance of agricultural produce 'the best of "victuals" may be had.' . . ."

* * *

Victuals en route on a vacation trip! Black mammies with fried chicken on station platforms! Savory concoctions served in mountain resort hotels in the high South! And as though this were not enough my friend speaks of "moral suasion." As though anyone could beat the "moral suasion" of southern cooking . . . But listen:

"I want to tell you some of the things we may expect to see, hoping, thereby, to exert a bit of 'moral suasion,' in the matter. Since our journey should start at Washington we shall want, of course, to run out to Mount Vernon. That will not take much time and will be well worth the trip. From Mount Vernon I suggest that we go back into Alexandria in order to see the places of historic interest such as the home of Gen. Robert E. Lee, the Arlington Cemetery—and, oh yes, we must not forget the Washington Masonic Memorial."

By this time our resistance is at ebb tide. Henceforth we float with the current, which runs as follows:

"Leaving Arlington, we could run over to historic Fairfax Courthouse. There are so many points of interest in northern Virginia that I cannot begin to mention them. However, let's hurry south. Within a few hours we find ourselves in the mountains of Virginia, rich in scenic beauty and historic importance. Many people think of Tidewater Virginia and the central portion of the State as being most closely associated with the earliest history of America. While that is correct, we must not forget the many beautiful spots in the west, including Charlottesville, Turk's Gap, the Shenandoah Park section of the Blue Ridge, Bridal Veil Falls, the great natural caves, Natural Bridge, the Peaks of Otter, and scores of other points of interest.

"I must not fail to mention the historic town of Winchester, always associated with apples—and with that well-known trio of illustrious Virginians, 'Tom,' 'Dick' and 'Harry' Byrd. Yes, we must visit Winchester, also Staunton, which is the birthplace of Woodrow Wilson, Virginia's latest contribution to the White House.

"While I have been over some of the territory we shall cover, I have not seen it all, by any means, and I find myself just as enthusiastic about this proposed trip as I want you to be.

* * *

"Did you ever read and see played 'The Trail of the Lonesome Pine'? Well, we must also visit this 'trail,' in southwest Virginia, while we are on our vacation.

"It so happens that I have seen the natural caves and caverns of the Virginia mountains, that is, most of them; and I assure you these will not disappoint you in the slightest. You must see them to appreciate their great beauty.

* * *

"From Virginia we must surely go on into North Carolina, where other vast park areas have been set aside. I refer to the Great Smoky Mountains National Park, which extends over into Tennessee, to Pisgah Forest and to other scenic sanctuaries.

"We should enter North Carolina at a point south of Galax, Va., in order to see that wonderful spot known as Linville Gorge, where the annual mean temperature is only 49 degrees, as compared with 64 at Southport, on the coast. It gives one the shivers to think of this in winter—when the temperature often drops below zero, but in summer the climate is in full keeping with the scenery. We must also visit Blowing Rock, the elevation of which is about 4200 feet; and then to Crossnore, over in Avery County, where Mrs. Mary Martin Sloop established a successful mountain school a quarter of a century ago, from the sale of old clothes. She is a woman well worth visiting.

* * *

"But we can't stay at Crossnore long, for we must move on to Asheville, by way of Burnsville; and, from Asheville, proceed to the Great Smoky Mountains Park. While we are in that section, we shall want to visit the great Cherokee Indian reservation (home of the remnants of a once-powerful nation). We must also visit Hendersonville, Franklin, Robbinsville and Murphy, in the extreme southwestern part of the State, before coming back east.

* * *

"Going back a little, I must remind you that, en route to Asheville, we will see Mount Mitchell, which is the highest point of ground east of the Rocky Mountains. We shall want to go to the top of this peak, I am sure. The trip is made on daily schedules from Black Mountain, just 18 miles east of Asheville. And while we are in this particular section, I want us to visit Blue Ridge, the southern assembly ground of the Y. M. C. A., the scene of numerous youth conferences each summer; Montreat, the summer home of the Southern Presbyterians, and Ridgecrest, assembly grounds of the Southern Baptists.

* * *

"We must not neglect to pay a visit to South Carolina, especially the King's Mountain battlefield, near Shelby, North Carolina. It was here that the Americans won a decisive victory—one that is often referred to as the turning point of the Revolution. The battle was fought on top of and alongside King's Mountain, and the more important points are all appropriately marked with monuments. This battleground is well over in South Carolina, where also is located Cæsar's Head, farther west, in the more mountainous section of the State. This point—Cæsar's Head—is remarkable scenically and we shall have to see it.

* * *

"Have I told you enough to help you make up your mind? If not, let me know, for there is plenty more to tell about this scenic section of the South, often referred to as the 'playground of eastern America.' It is not given over to exploitation; that is, one does not have to be a millionaire to enjoy it. Trips can be made as inexpensive as it is possible to imagine. In fact, 'doing' the national park sections is not like going to some 'fashionable' resort. Dame Nature furnishes the 'furbelows.' Humanity enjoys them.

"Throughout this mountain region there are thousands of handsomely framed pictures, painted by the Great Artist; there are cathedrals of stone and granite, erected by the Supreme Architect of the Universe; there are tiled recesses, where tired thought may find refreshment—valleys through which cooling streams run, peaks rising 5000 to 6000 feet, scores of them, from which lovers of the universe of nature may gaze out over the billows of mountains which mingle with the clouds and fade into distant vistas. . . ."

* * *

Ha! Fade into distant vistas! That a perfect phrase with which to close so beguiling a letter. Reading on, picturing the panorama of lush scenery that always unfolds in that land of high mountains and broad valleys where Virginia, Tennessee and the Carolinas hold out verdant arms . . . Recalling nights and days spent at Southern Pines, Pinehurst, Asheville; Aiken, Camden, Charleston . . . Remembering the mellow warmth of an early summer sun in the mountain passes of the Great Smokies and the Blue Ridge . . . Reseeing a hundred-and-one half-forgotten scenes that phrase exactly describes my mental processes as the above-quoted letter from my southern friend enters into my slush-moated office in Boston . . . Today, above all things, that is what I should most like to do: Fade into a distant vista.

Roaming Southward the Tourist Gets New Surprises

Courtesy of Virginia State Chamber of Commerce; Dementi Studio; Ewing Galloway; H. Armstrong Roberts

Virginia, the Appalachians and the Carolinas

Upper Left—A Ranger's Cabin on Top of the Shenandoah Mountains Near Clifton Forge. Upper Center—Farewells at the Train. Upper Right—The Natural Bridge in Virginia. Center—Train Disappearing Down the Track. Observation Car on Rear. Lower Left—A Highway in Virginia. Lower Right—Golfers Driving Off on a Southern Course

Yellowstone Park Observes Anniversary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 3—This week marks the sixty-fourth anniversary of the first national park, and Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, is taking the occasion to remind the public that, following the creation of the Yellowstone National Park on March 1, 1872, a total of 131 parks, monuments and historical areas have come under the jurisdiction of his department.

Yellowstone is the country's largest national park and is famous for its geysers, Grand Canyon, hot springs and other amazing volcanic phenomena. Starting in 1859, the Federal Government, wishing to know more about the region, sent out various military expeditions, the first being guided by Jim Bridger, the Munchausen of the West. Chester A. Arthur was the first President to visit the park. That was in 1883 and in the same year a system of hotels and camps was inaugurated. From 1886 until 1918, with a few interruptions, the park was protected by the military assisted by several scouts. A civilian protection force, the National Park Service Rangers, was introduced in 1918. Its ranks are now augmented during the summer months by temporary men or "ninety-day wonders."

Relief Nearing End, New Jersey Warned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., March 3—Gov. Harold G. Hoffman has warned the Legislature that unless new funds are provided, New Jersey Relief Administration will have to put up its shutters within the next fortnight, since there is only enough money on hand to last until March 10. The Governor's action follows defeat of the Young bill which would provide emergency relief money by "freezing" highway appropriations. This measure is regarded as the key bill of the $27,000,000 relief program and was defeated for the fourth time by a vote of 32 to 28 in the Assembly last night.

"If we do not act now—this week—not next week or next month—the relief administration has no alternative but to close its doors, abandon its activities and return the care and cost of the unemployed to our municipal governments," Governor Hoffman said.

Mr. Hoffman, while suggesting no specific legislation, made it clear that he believed a new taxation was the only way in which relief could be financed. He estimated the cost of this work at $3,000,000 a month.

Criminals Must Register

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 3 (AP)—Under terms of a new ordinance, which went into effect yesterday, all persons in St. Paul who have been convicted of felonies in the past 10 years must register with the police department within the next 48 hours. Visitors in the same classification must file 24 hours after their arrival. Failure to comply is punishable by 90 days in jail or a fine of $100 and each day's noncompliance constitutes a separate offense.

Bookings Indicate Jump in Spring And Summer Sea Travel

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 3—Focusing attention on the bookings for summer cruises, the Monthly Survey forecast on world travel tendencies prepared by the American Express Company, has reached the conclusion that the month of March is likely to assume its former status as a pacemaker for tourist reservations.

"The past few weeks have been momentous ones in shaping the course for 1936," says Douglas Malcolm of the Travel Service, who states that within the period both optimism and orders have come to the North Atlantic.

Short cruises, which in general recorded increases from 35 to 50 per cent over the February high period of 1935 and reached the peak West Indies season of 1929, are continuing, with heavy patronage with accommodations at a premium.

Regular, special cruises, and cruise tours for the Caribbean, West Indies, Gulf ports and South America for March will number 88, with the promise of from 35 to 40 per cent greater passenger lists per ship. Lively advance bookings for trans-Atlantic sailings in May, June and July are reported from all steamship companies and range as high as 50 per cent over the corresponding period of last year, with lines reaching the ports for the Olympics reporting increases from 60 to 100 per cent.

Ocean travel from Pacific Coast ports, Travel Service reports, continues in heavy volume with the same tendency of season extension which is favoring the Eastern seaboard.

High Point in Visitors From Europe Is Forecast

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 3—Not only has internal tourist travel in the United States been unusually active this year, but the flood tide of overseas travel to this country has exceeded for the first time in several generations the ebb tide of Europe-bound Americans.

Completing a survey of reports from 50 offices located throughout the world, Hotels of the World, an international system, reports that more than 1,000,000 visitors to the United States will arrive in 1936 to attend various expositions and for general travel.

In 1934 more than 600,000 persons came to the United States from other countries, and the present reservations made by leading travel organizations point to this figure being almost doubled. Hotels of the World reports that all previous travel reservations have been exceeded for a similar period in any year since 1914.

A large number of travelers from abroad are booking to attend the Texas Centennial, the San Diego Exposition and the coming San Francisco celebration. Considerable interest is exhibited abroad in the 1939 World's Fair in New York City, according to the survey. The change in currency exchange also is a factor in this turn of foreign-bound travel to the United States.

Increased Winter Travel To Southern Resorts Noted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 3 — An unprecedented migration of winter tourists to southern resorts has marked the winter of 1935-36, according to statisticians of the American Automobile Association, who warn prospective tourists to make reservations in advance in order to avoid the possibility of "emergency prices."

There has been increased travel to nearly all winter vacation areas and all forms of transportation.

In the middle South only has there been some falling off in tourist patronage, due entirely to adverse weather conditions, but this area expect to enjoy a later season.

The result naturally was to drive the warmth-seekers much further toward the equator. Even Florida and other vacation areas in the deep South, however, got a touch of the prevailing bad weather, but naturally not so severe. Nevertheless, these sections have had a phenomenal tourist influx and the Everglade State in particular has experienced the best season for a number of years.

Virginia Calls for Tourists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., March 3—Attractive advertisements are now being run in Florida newspapers by the Virginia Conservation and Development Commission for the purpose of showing tourists now in that State that it will be to their advantage to stop over and see the sights of the Old Dominion on their way North, Wilbur C. Hall, chairman of the commission said.

Employees' Hints For Safety Applied In Delaware Plant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILMINGTON, Del., March 3—Encouraged by the management, employees of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. made 55,836 recommendations for the elimination of unsafe practices in the company's manufacturing plants, according to an article by Harold L. Miner, manager of the du Pont safety and fire prevention division, in the current issue of National Safety News.

"Most of the changes suggested by employees were found to be practical, and corrections were made immediately," Mr. Miner says. "There was a general improvement throughout the plants as a whole following a "no-accident' campaign." The company offered cash prizes to workmen for co-operation.

In Mr. Miner's opinion, two fundamental ideals must be built into a safety program. The first of these is provision for proper mechanical safeguards. Then employees must be educated to work safely.

"A machine can be controlled because it is not endowed with intelligence," Mr. Miner continues. "It does what it is mechanically designed to do, but human beings can be controlled and directed only through understanding."

Another Holiday Mid Canada's Joys Hope of New King

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, March 3 — Few travelers have seen and enjoyed the vast panorama of scenic grandeur that is Canada so completely as King Edward the Eighth, Britain's new ruler, during the time he was Prince of Wales, chose Canada for his vacation on three occasions, the first visit being in 1919. His Majesty was so delighted with his holiday trips that even after assuming the Crown he plans to visit the Dominion again.

On one of his trips to Canada, King Edward spent 87 days visiting the whole country from coast to coast.

From that August morning when he first stepped ashore from H. M. S. Renown in the shadow of the famed Reversing Falls at St. John, New Brunswick, until his departure from Halifax, he took advantage of the varied sport for which the Dominion is so well known.

Squash racquets and golf—two favorites of the King—were enjoyed from sea to sea. The more invigorating thrills of bronco-busting and rough riding came to him at the stampede in Calgary and the round-up in Saskatoon, and so well did these exciting sports fire the royal blood that the then Prince of Wales bought a ranch which he still owns and hopes to re-visit. This is at High River in the fertile Alberta foothills; a real home on the range.

The Nipigon, haven of keen anglers, yielded such trout as the King had neither seen nor tasted before. Algoma, gateway to the lake head, brought him the tingling excitement of the big-game chase in one of North America's deepest forests. The richly timbered foothills of the Rockies—where Chief Young Thunder made him a blood brother of the Stony Indians—brought him into the land of the salmon, the grizzly bear and the mountain lion.

The skill of French Canadian log-runners in the Quebec woods delighted him and he was keen to try his footwork with the descendants of Jean Baptiste but anxious aides talked him out of it. He stopped for three carefree days among Saskatchewan's Qu'Appelle Lakes, nationally famed for their teeming wild fowl. Here again, he did not use gun or rifle but snapped intelligently with cameras. His one regret was that departure from Canada came before Jack Frost took the Dominion in his grip.

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A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

'The Presence of Books'

How Stephens Makes It Enriching Experience

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WORKING, studying and enjoying in the "presence of books" has transformed the whole atmosphere of a junior college in Columbia, Mo. So much have books entered into every crevice of the students' living, through a library experiment started a few years ago, that the girls in Stephens College far exceeded their usual quota and checked out an unprecedented number of books last year.

Books in the classroom. Books in the dormitory. Books at every turn. Magazines and newspapers, so handy that they are right at a girl's elbow whenever she wants one or wherever on the campus she may be. These are not all textbooks either, nor even reference books to be read and "reported on." They are interesting new books such as most college students have to leave for vacation time—if at all.

Imagine slouching down in an easy chair in the library corner of the parlor and picking up a book to read "just for fun." Every dormitory at Stephens has 300 library books selected for recreational reading. Moreover, they are all replaced by others every six weeks. In fact, it is a sort of itinerant library which keeps moving every six weeks, resulting in giving access to some 1800 books during a year to each girl.

Has Distinct Advantages

This moving of the books has several advantages, according to Dr. B. Lamar Johnson, librarian and dean of instruction at Stephens, and originator of this unique way of keeping students always in the presence of books. It is much cheaper to have only 300 volumes than 2700 in each dormitory, Dr. Johnson said. In fact, it is so economical that the idea along with other parts of the library experiment at Stephens, has been taken up by several other educational institutions.

The chief merit, however, lies in the fact that each time the books are moved, a total revival of interest springs up. Girls come hurrying in all excited to find what the new books are like and what new titles they may choose.

The books are available 24 hours a day, for one of the supreme efforts at Stephens is to "cut all red tape" and remove all handicaps which might stand in the way of a student getting a book. Consequently, each girl does her own library service. She browses around in the library, handles the books, decides on as many as she wishes to take out, slips out the cards, writes her name on them, drops them into a box and goes off with the books under her arm. Nothing stops her from doing this whenever she chooses. What a saving in librarian service! Last year more than 5000 books were borrowed from the dormitory libraries in this way. Of these only 21 were lost—a negligible loss, it is believed, compared with paying for library service.

No fines! Another feature of the dormitory library. The books borrowed from these libraries can be retained as long as the girls wish. A very popular reading period, it is found, is tucked into the "siesta" hours, the time from 1 to 2 o'clock each day when no classes meet and when all girls stay in their own rooms.

The fact that the average number of books borrowed per student per year has jumped from about 10 to 36 since this library experiment was inaugurated in March, 1932, has aroused interest among colleges in other parts of the United States. Parts of the program have been taken over and tried out elsewhere.

Some college people who read this, may remember how they traveled to a classroom, heard the professor read off a list of books for them to "look up," and then, with list in hand, how they walked to the other end of the campus the same evening and tried to check out one of these books to study "at the library." It was a long interim between the academic, abstract, and theoretical mention of the books and the time when the student could actually lay his hands on the sought-out volume.

Not so—at Stephens. There the professor often arrives in class carrying a whole armful of books. One at a time they are handled, talked about, read from. The students at least get a glance at their size, color; and an introduction, even though it may be slight, to the type of its contents.

"Here is a book which will give you some ideas on whether to marry and get a job, or to wait a while until you have saved some money and then marry," a professor may remark as he offers a book on sociology.

Or, "Here is a little volume dealing with juvenile delinquency along the lines we discussed in class yesterday." He may even read a paragraph or two, and nine times out of ten some student will stop at the desk on her way out to take a good look at the book.

Libraries In Classrooms

There are libraries in classrooms, too. Students discuss and listen to lectures in the "presence of books." Many a book is picked right off the shelf. The student does not have to wait until a future time when he gets over to some central library. About 450 books are, for example, shelved in one of the French classrooms. "Here is a book that may challenge you," a professor says as he takes down a volume in French which he feels is just the right one for a certain student. And so with the help of the professor standing in front of the books themselves, the students are guided in their choice.

Several instructors have "library office hours." One instructor in English spends more than 30 hours each week in the library in scheduled conferences with her students. "Informal chats," the conferences amount to, as they are held in the stacks of the library with the books immediately at hand. This entire course in "World Literature" attempts to bring the teaching of literature close to life situations.

Another surprising feature about this library experiment is the fact that none of the librarians in the divisional libraries are trained librarians. On the contrary, they are people trained in their particular subject. In the social science library, for instance, the librarian has her master's degree in sociology and has had several years' experience in social science work in metropolitan areas. She knows the subject and the problems but is not trained in the cataloguing of books.

This professional side of the librarian's job is done by the cataloguing librarian.

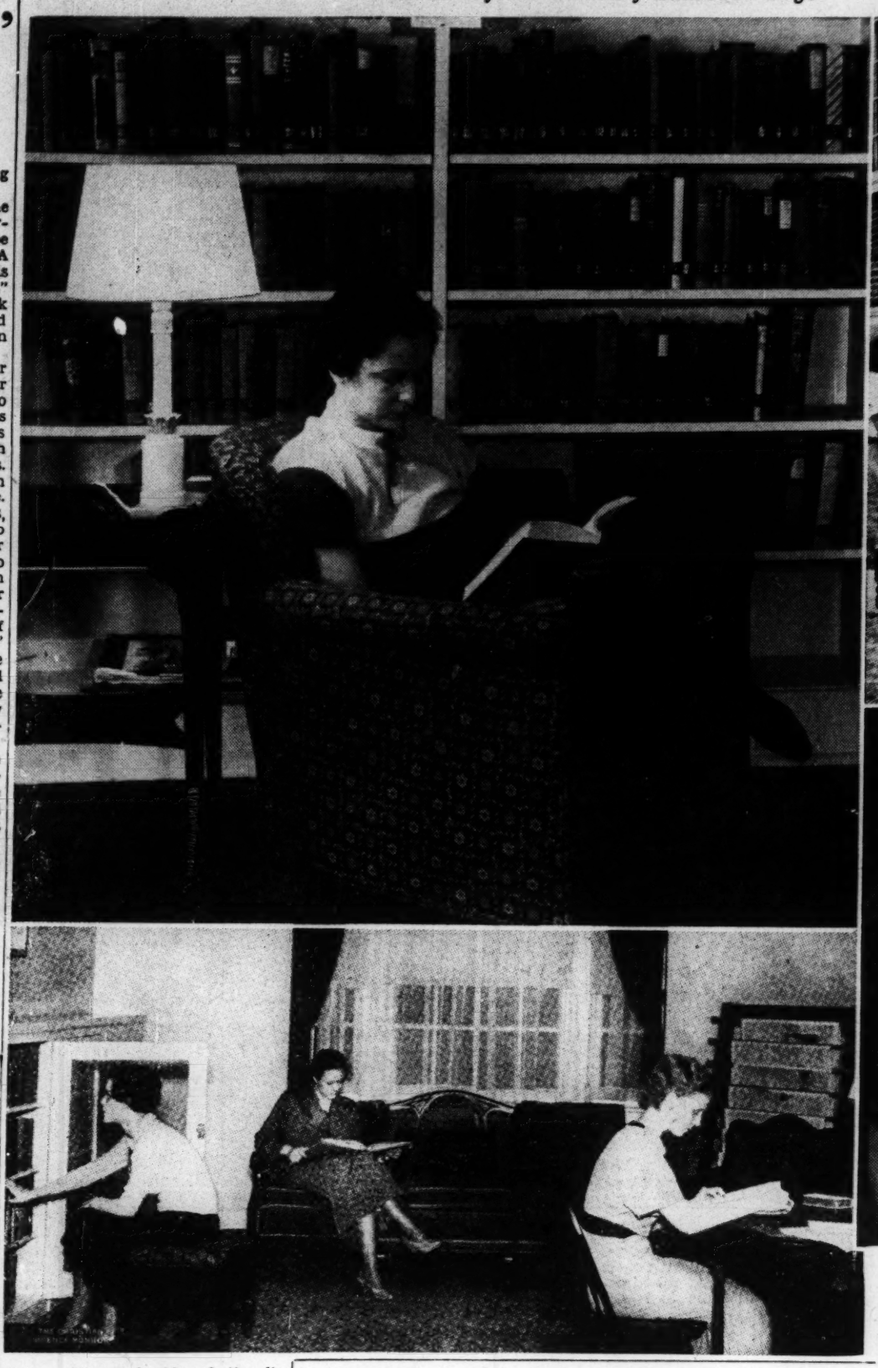
But the library experiment includes more than books, for it conceives of a library as the recording of man's experiences. Consequently it takes in extensive collections of music and of phonograph records. Adjoining the library is a soundproof music room where is housed an electric automatic record-changing phonograph. Here the students browse among the best recordings of classics of all ages.

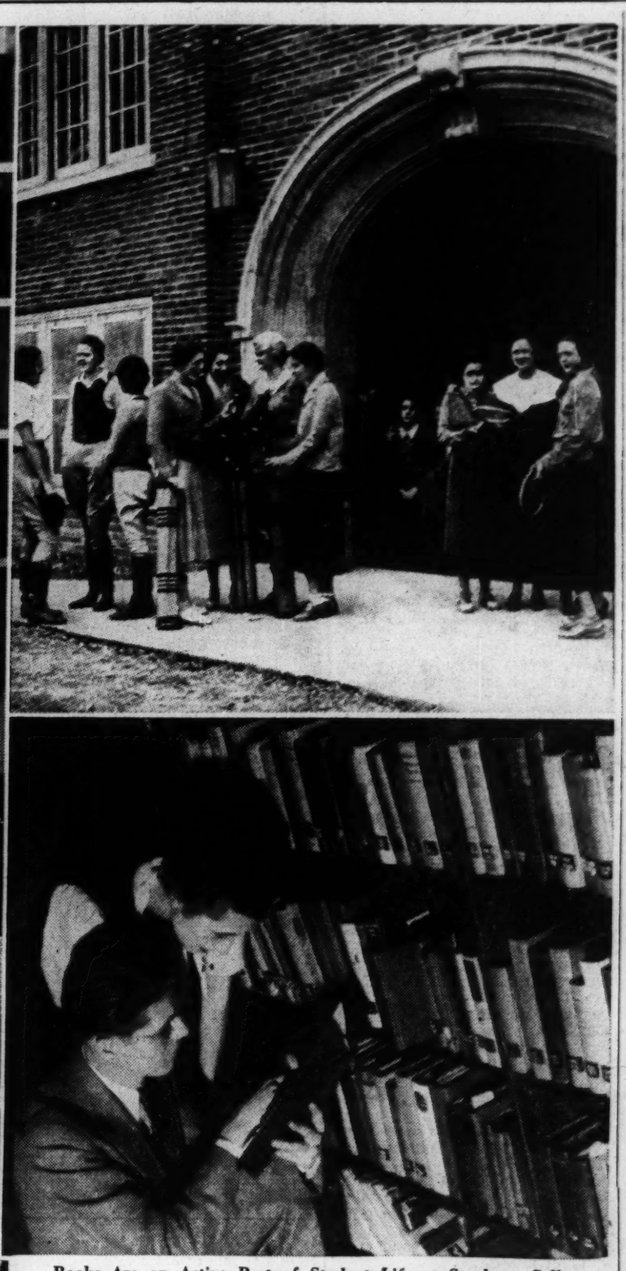
Girls also borrow pictures for their rooms just as they borrow books. The college owns reproductions of 225 masterpieces, old and modern, which are framed and loaned. If a girl gets tired of a "Winslow Homer," she may bring it back and check out a "Corot." At graduation time many a girl asks how and where she can buy a similar picture to take home with her.

Dr. Johnson, who inaugurated this library system at Stephens, was not himself a trained librarian. His experience lay in the field of educational administration and his point of view was somewhat that of the man "outside the library" but tremendously interested in bringing books and students together.

His position is unique as "librarian and dean of instruction." As librarian he must be acquainted with the contents of the library, and as dean of instruction he must know what is going on in the classrooms. Therefore he must adapt library administration to the needs of the teacher. The whole setup places the college librarian not as a clerical worker but at the heart of the college. He ranks second only to the president of the institution.

Running through the whole library idea at Stephens is the attempt constantly to "expose" the students to books so that they will become familiar with hundreds of them, and always want to read them after they leave college.





Books Are an Active Part of Student Life at Stephens College, Columbia, Mo. "Branch Libraries" in Classrooms and Dormitories Are Well Used, Each Student a Responsible Serve-Self Librarian.

Bennington Faculty Interests Varied

Bennington, Vt.

Faculty members as well as students feel they have benefited from Bennington College's two months' winter field and reading period, according to their own accounts of activities during the winter. The college reopened this week, not to close again until June, when the first class will be graduated from the new institution.

Five of the faculty members spent the winter period in Mexico, where work was done in languages, painting and in connection with the National Theater of Mexico. Others spent the time preparing forthcoming books, one doing resident work in a New York hospital.

Members of the music faculty were occupied in giving concerts from both concert stage and radio studio, making records and arranging for the presentation of their own compositions by the New York Philharmonic Society and other organizations. The activities of these members centered mainly in New York City.

Private work was carried on by many of the faculty members, one of them spending the time painting in Bermuda, while others remained at Bennington to complete experiments in the college science laboratories.

Student Cabinet Shop

Won Bid for Providing Dormitory Furniture

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Stillwater, Okla.

COLLEGE girls whose address is Murray Hall, Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, have the satisfaction of living in surroundings made charming by their classmates' craftsmanship. When the new dormitory, bearing the name of the Governor under whose administration the work projects funds were allocated for its construction, opened its corridors last fall, the first residents chattered gaily about "the perfectly lovely rooms!" Colonial style beds and chests and tables of northern maple were reasons enough for the exclamations. But not until the walnut finished tables and chairs of English design were unloaded at the dining-room door did the news become authentic. The furniture had really been made on the campus and made by the boys in the Industrial Arts' Shop.

Increased Its Equipment

It was in March, 1934, that the Student Industrial Cabinet Shop sent in its bid for contract to equip the new dormitory with bedroom and dining-room furniture. Not in all the shop's 10-year history had it dared to tackle such a job, but when its bid was accepted the shop invested $5000 in new equipment, employed 50 students to work four hours a day and began on the nine months' task of making the pieces.

There was a time in the shop's history that various crafts and industries were set up for the purpose of giving students practical training. There was a broom plant, a pottery shop, the loom room and others, but when the depression and its attendant companions visited the campus all industries whose ledgers could not show a preponderance of black were shut down. The cabinet shop remained open for business. It has never closed its door and today is the only operating business within the industrial arts school. The shop uses no government aid through student work projects. Students within the department who need the work in order to remain in school are employed, and are receiving today the same wages that the shop paid when under the flag of the NRA. Foreman and finisher are students who have served their apprenticeship, and when designs are created students often supply them.

Student Labor

H. P. Adams, superintendent of the student industrial cabinet shop, has found that student labor is very responsible. "In that they understand that the moment the shop shows more red than black in its books, the shop will close down," explained Mr. Adams, "they feel that any lagging on their part will be the only influence that can rid them of their jobs."

These students, too, are partners in the plant's ambitions. Eight or ten dormitories are now being constructed within the State, and all bids for their furnishings have come from industries outside of Oklahoma. Inasmuch as the A. & M. College plant is not competing with any state industry, it hopes some day to supply other Oklahoma colleges with furniture. When that happens more students will find "earning their way" a possibility, and a more varied training will be available through the cabinet shop for industrial arts students.

Students and Free Speech

Our Youth Round Table

Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IF YOU Round Tabler could see the letters that come in here, you would be mightily encouraged about the wholesome interests and enthusiasms of your contemporaries. Don't ever, any one of you, feel you are standing wholly alone for high ideals or saneness of living. There are plenty of others who are keeping you company, right here in this international Round Table, and by that same token there must, in the wide, wide world be plenty more. So you can know the support of numbers, as well as the vast support of being on the side of all that is true and decent and high thinking. But here is Mr. W. of California.

CHAIRMAN

'Liberal Governing Body'

California

Dear Editor:

Until lately a consistent reader of the Monitor, I have recently not taken the time from my studies to read the paper daily, although I skim over it when I am at the Y. M. C. A. once or twice a week. I enjoy hearing from other young men and women all over the world in this way.

The proceedings of the students at the university in this city interest me immensely. We now have a very liberal governing body over the students. Last term an "open forum" came into being where "free speech" advocates, where professors, and where reactionaries can do everything except plot overt action! A leftist "Student Union" is now half-way on the campus, from which officials have long tried to keep it. However, in a recent vote of the governing body, the editor of the school paper was the only one to vote against participation, financially speaking, in the Olympics at Berlin. He was half-heartedly joined by two others.

The student "strikes" on the campus now are forcing students to reflect on the problems of today, whereas heretofore they (the strikes) were mostly farces where reactionaries and members of "brotherhoods" threw eggs of questionable source. I have long been interested in the R. O. T. C. question and the recent decision of the governors of the school to consider the matter again actually shocked me! Their conservatism is a matter dating back to the days of '49. I hope to write to this page from time to time. (Mr.) D. M. W.

We hope you will, Mr. W. and now we introduce Mr. R. of Massachusetts.

CHAIRMAN

'Promoting Peace'

Massachusetts

Dear Chairman:

It has been my intention for some time to write to you, but it was not until you gave a few directions a short time ago that I fully understood how members corresponded with each other. And since this is my first attempt at writing for the Youth Round Table, you will, no doubt, be interested in an experience of mine which began nearly 10 years ago when I was 15 years of age.

At that time I became very enthusiastic over international correspondence. A well-known magazine, which published in each issue a list of youths who desired correspondence with young Americans of my age, prompted me to the task of writing to as many of these young people as was possible. It was for the sake of promoting peace in the world that this correspondence was urged.

Well do I remember the day that I received my first answer from abroad. It was a never-to-be-forgotten thrill I experienced when I opened the letter to find that my Austrian friend had accepted my invitation to correspond.

To this day I correspond with this young man. And it is with never-ending pleasure that I indulge in divers exchanges with several young people throughout the world. These young people I have found to be very friendly and enthusiastic, and I am certain that they really represent the truth in their respective countries. If everyone could realize this, there would be no hatred and fear among the nations.

Now, through the Youth Round Table, too, I hope I may have the pleasure of corresponding with young people, especially those residing abroad.

(Mr.) H. N. R.

Welcome to a Round Tabler from Nova Scotia! Our first, we think.

CHAIRMAN

'Hobby Is Languages'

Nova Scotia

Dear Chairman:

For the past few months I have been reading the Youth Round Table section of the Monitor and nursing an intention to apply for admittance to the group. The idea appeals to me strongly. That even a few young people are anxious to exchange worthwhile ideas concerning present-day conditions, social and otherwise, is encouraging to those of us who justly resent the rather poor opinion many older folk seem to have of our generation. Some day I should like to express some of my own opinions, but the chairman suggests that letters be kept shorter by not writing everything at once and I must try to conform!

You see, this is really a begging letter! My chief hobby is languages, and I should like to see in how many countries I can make contacts where the French, German, Spanish, and Italian languages are used. Eventually, I hope to write and speak these four languages fluently, but at present, French is the only one in which I should write. If someone does not feel confident enough in their English to write it, and will write in any one of those four languages, I can reply in English.

Statistics? Just passed the quarter century mark, single, chief hobbies: languages, amateur radio, and music. I am not a musician, but my four years' work as a radio announcer at a university radio station put me in constant contact with the classics, and I am very fond of them, especially in the fields of opera, symphony, and violin music.

Did I say I'd be brief? Sorry! That's the schoolteacher of it!

(Mr.) W. H.

The following letter was sent to the Young Folks' Mail Bag, but you older young people now are pushed out of that nest and into the Round Table, where you receive a hearty welcome.

CHAIRMAN

Germany

Dear Friends:

I would like to correspond with young people of 18 to 25 in east Asia, for instance India, Japan or China. Here in Hamburg in Germany we have a youth Monitor reading group where very often is told us from the beauties of the East of the world, of India, Japan or China and the Monitor itself often publishes articles which describes people and sceneries of the three named lands. And as my interests reach into this part of the world I ask any young people there whether they would like to correspond with a boy in Germany. I attended the Sunday school a long time until my twentieth birthday and worked there also as usher.

(Mr.) P. E. S.

And it is only in closing that we realize this has been what in the United States we call a "Stag Party." Not a girl's voice heard—although there are plenty waiting their turn. Well, if you remember there was a time in the Round Table's early days when there were no men's voices heard. It is fine, we think, that an all-around membership has come about: both men and girls, and from many countries. So cheerio.

Chairman.

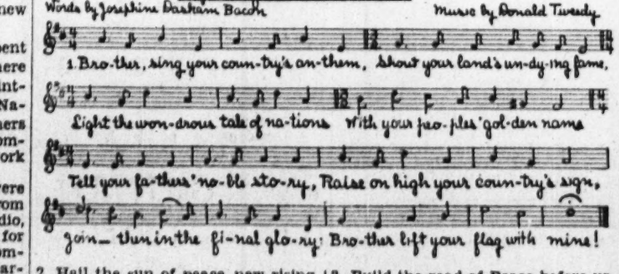
When You Write to Each Other

When you write for the first time to a Round Table member, you do not, of course, know the full name and address. We don't divulge it, for we think it fair that each Round Tabler have the privilege of giving it out or withholding it. This is for your protection as well as ours.

Having written your letter, put it into an envelope and stamp it. Then put on—in *pencil*, please—the initials and state of the person to whom you are writing it. Send this in another envelope to Chairman of the Youth Round Table, Education Page, The Christian Science Monitor, 1 Norway Street, Boston, Mass., enclosing your name and address, or one of the friendly little notes that your Chairman enjoys getting. We will put on the complete name and address and forward the letter.

Hymn for the Nations

Words by Josephine Daskam Bacon — Music by Donald Tweedy



1. Bro-ther, sing your coun-try's an-them, Shout your land's un-dy-ing fame,
Light the won-drous tale of na-tions With your glo-ri-ous gol-den name
Tell your fa-thers' no-ble sto-ry, Raise on high your coun-try's sign,
Join— then in the fi-nal glo-ry: Bro-ther lift your flag with mine!

2. Hail the sun of peace, new rising,
Hold the war clouds closer furled,
Blend our banners, O my brother,
In the rainbow of the world!
Red as blood and blue as heaven,
Wise as age and proud as youth,
Melt our colors, wonder-woven
In the great white light of truth!

3. Build the road of Peace before us,
Build it wide and deep and long,
Speed the slow and check the eager,
Help the weak and curb the strong.
None shall push aside another,
None shall let another fall:
March beside me, O my brother,
All for one, and one for all!

JOSEPHINE DASKAM BACON.

The Hymn for the Nations was written for the League of Nations Association, and is printed by permission.

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Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Stillwater, Okla.

COLLEGE girls whose address is Murray Hall, Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, have the satisfaction of living in surroundings made charming by their classmates' craftsmanship. When the new dormitory, bearing the name of the Governor under whose administration the work projects funds were allocated for its construction, opened its corridors last fall, the first residents chattered gaily about "the perfectly lovely rooms!" Colonial style beds and chests and tables of northern maple were reasons enough for the exclamations. But not until the walnut finished tables and chairs of English design were unloaded at the dining-room door did the news become authentic. The furniture had really been made on the campus and made by the boys in the Industrial Arts' Shop.

Increased Its Equipment

It was in March, 1934, that the Student Industrial Cabinet Shop sent in its bid for contract to equip the new dormitory with bedroom and dining-room furniture. Not in all the shop's 10-year history had it dared to tackle such a job, but when its bid was accepted the shop invested $5000 in new equipment, employed 50 students to work four hours a day and began on the nine months' task of making the pieces.

There was a time in the shop's history that various crafts and industries were set up for the purpose of giving students practical training. There was a broom plant, a pottery shop, the loom room and others, but when the depression and its attendant companions visited the campus all industries whose ledgers could not show a preponderance of black were shut down. The cabinet shop remained open for business. It has never closed its door and today is the only operating business within the industrial arts school. The shop uses no government aid through student work projects. Students within the department who need the work in order to remain in school are employed, and are receiving today the same wages that the shop paid when under the flag of the NRA. Foreman and finisher are students who have served their apprenticeship, and when designs are created students often supply them.

Student Labor

H. P. Adams, superintendent of the student industrial cabinet shop, has found that student labor is very responsible. "In that they understand that the moment the shop shows more red than black in its books, the shop will close down," explained Mr. Adams, "they feel that any lagging on their part will be the only influence that can rid them of their jobs."

These students, too, are partners in the plant's ambitions. Eight or ten dormitories are now being constructed within the State, and all bids for their furnishings have come from industries outside of Oklahoma. Inasmuch as the A. & M. College plant is not competing with any state industry, it hopes some day to supply other Oklahoma colleges with furniture. When that happens more students will find "earning their way" a possibility, and a more varied training will be available through the cabinet shop for industrial arts students.

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Constitutionalization of Aliens In U. S. Naturalization Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, March 3—Facing the fact that there are still 5,000,000 aliens in the United States, outstanding leaders in the naturalization movement here recently suggested action to help more foreign-born to become citizens and to keep them "attached to the Constitution" after they get into the body politic.

It was probably the first time that so many different types of organizations were represented in a common effort to do something about the naturalization problems. Leaders who conferred represented the United States Government, manufacturers, laborers, the American Legion, settlement houses, educational institutions, state departments of public instruction—all seeking a means of improving the citizenship status in this country and raising its standards.

Many Proposals

Proposals were made all the way from "immediate deportation of those aliens considered detrimental to our government" to "remitting the naturalization fees for a stated period to make it easier for aliens to get American citizenship."

The number of aliens in the state of Illinois who have declared their intention of becoming citizens has increased 500 per cent in the last two years, according to Charles P. Schwartz, chairman of the State Committee on Citizenship and Naturalization, which sponsored the conference.

The state committee has set out to prepare some 350,000 Illinois aliens for citizenship, he said. During the last year 87,000 manuscripts had been submitted to high school students on the subject of citizenship, Gov. Henry Horner reported. This is part of the program to get discussions of the value of citizenship into Illinois homes, he said.

Examination Policy

Col. D. W. MacCormack, United States Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, told of the new policy governing examinations which he had urged in all parts of the country. His object now is to make the examinations more "uniform" and not so much subject to the ideas and opinions of the particular judge in any local district.

"The original provisions of the law of Congress requires that the alien be able to speak English, write his name, and that he have good conduct and be 'attached to the principles of the Constitution,'" declared Colonel MacCormack. "But examinations have gone far beyond these requirements and many of the examiners are asking questions which really have little to do with the question of whether or not an applicant is attached to the Constitution. We are now urging that all examinations be kept to fundamentals and to the simple principles capable of comprehension by simple folks."

Run Far Afield

Questions like "How much water goes over Niagara?" run too far afield, he said, and questions like "What is the economic background of the World War?" are far too complicated. But simple questions aimed to determine whether the applicant is familiar with the principles of the Constitution and attached to them are more appropriate in his opinion.

"Education" was urged as a common denominator when adding up all the necessary qualifications for citizenship by Vierling Kersey, California superintendent of public instruction and director of education. One thing which will help our new social democracy more than anything else is education, Mr. Kersey declared.

"Whether the new citizen has just reached his twenty-first birthday and so undertakes the responsibilities of citizenship," said Mr. Kersey, "or whether he is a foreign-born who has just received his naturalization papers, in either case, he must know how to talk American, vote American, and he must know how to live American."

Three Ways Proposed

He pointed to three ways of keeping the United States safe from subversive influences. In the first place keep the new citizen in close contact with some educational organization after he gets his citizenship, he urged, instead of turning him loose with his new naturalization papers in danger of wandering into the company of those unsympathetic with our form of Government. Then see to it that every new citizen becomes an apprentice or a close friend of some American-born citizen.

But one of the most important ways of making good citizens out of aliens, according to Mr. Kersey, is to give them a chance to express their own native traditions and abilities which in any case they cannot lose merely by becoming American citizens.

"It will not be necessary to set up little 'Tokyos' and little 'Berlins' and little 'Mexicos,' if we make it possible for the alien to express his own culture and recognize his national traditions. We need this contribution and we can profit by his leadership and talents."

Organize State Programs

To make citizenship programs more effective, Prof. Thomas E. Benner, dean of the college of education at the University of Illinois, said he thought they should be organized as state programs, "nonpartisan in their administration and responsive to local needs." He mentioned the states of Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania Nebraska, California and several southern states as outstanding in their state citizenship programs.

Suitable ceremonies and a dignified program when new citizens are naturalized would aid, said Professor Benner. He urged special classroom technique for teachers who are to deal with these aliens declaring that teachers of children were in no way prepared to instruct this type of adults.

Mrs. Kenneth F. Rich, who succeeds the late Jane Addams at Hull House, and who is director of the Immigrants' Protective League, feels that the greatest obstacle to the alien getting his citizenship is the fee charged, and she would like to see the fee remitted for a stated period in order to allow worthy aliens to become citizens. "The League," she said, "had been instrumental in removing obstacles to naturalization. It has promoted reunion of families separated through immigration, prevented the breakup of families through deportation, and has arranged for the repatriation of the foreign born who could be rehabilitated in the homeland."

Undesirable Aliens

Speaking for the American Legion, J. B. Murphy called attention to what he believed to be a danger of allowing aliens to remain in this country if they were detrimental to the labor market or were unemployed. "Selective immigration" should be a part of a good citizenship program, he said, and urged the deportation of aliens illegally in this country.

But another problem was cited in this whole naturalization and citizenship program seldom referred to. From $5,000,000 to $6,000,000 are wasted in this country every year because of "repeaters" in the public schools, according to L. R. Alderman, director of Works Progress Administration. The best way to remedy this is through the education of parents, he said.

"Illiteracy is not decreasing in this country," declared Mr. Alderman. "There are 511 counties out of 3007 counties in the United States which had more illiteracy in 1930 than in 1920. Last year we sent 2,000,000 people back to school in our emergency classes where 43,000 unemployed teachers took charge. If we could open all of our schools to adults there would be no limit to where our democracy could go."

Scouts Grow Gardens From Discarded Scraps

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 2—Girl Scouts are planting gardens out of carrot and beet tops, potato peelings and grape seeds, according to national Scout headquarters in New York City.

So wide is the interest in these kitchen gardens that the national office is sending advice to the young planters, telling them to cut a half-inch of the beet or carrot off, together with about an inch of the green, sticking the yellow or red part of the vegetable loosely into the earth, then in a few days watching the feathery results starting to sprout.

Grape seeds, washed, dried for a few days and then put in the earth will produce vines for hanging baskets, the national office said, and it is easy to grow tomato and squash seeds, peanuts if not roasted, and potatoes.

Haggard Heads College Group

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 3 (AP)—Dr. W. W. Haggard, president of the Joliet Junior College at Joliet, Ill., March 1 was elected president of the American Association of Junior Colleges at its annual convention here.

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The Home Forum

Over Gotthard

THE sun was setting beyond Lake Zug. No trace of wind ruffled its glassy surface where a pointed mountain, darkly blue, floated reversed between indigo islets of cloud in a roseate sea. Small farms, wooden houses among heavily-laden apple-trees, searched out each flatter space beside road or lake; and often the steep hills came down to the gleaming water which they edged with the black shadow under the tall beeches.

I climbed the hillside and made my camp on a flat shelf overlooking the lake. The sky was fading, and the reversed mountain dimmed and was lost from the smooth water which smoked gray in the rising chill of autumn. White stars flecked the sky, yellow lights pricked the darkness in the shadow of the mountain, and electric beacons gleamed on the mountain-tops. Occasionally the lights of a motor shafted through the darkness, or a train swept by in a glare that seemed almost daylight.

* * *

WHEN I AWOKE, the wood was silent, and the beech-trees rose above me like slender gray pillars supporting the leafy roof. In the dawn the lake was glassy and gray, and beyond it the mountain lifted its pointed crown above an enveloping cloud of fog. Already the farm folk were astir, letting out the mouse-gray cows to graze. Milk-carts rattled along the road; the black-dressed women came out of their houses and turned towards the village where the church-bells were ringing. The Sunday traffic was beginning, and the hotels were disgorging their climbers, mostly women in short skirts and heavy boots, scores of them together, filling the roads towards the mountains and the lakes. Groups were trickling up the carefully prepared trails, stepped paths with iron handrails, and others were crowding onto a small steamer at the pier on Lake Lucerne. My road followed that winding water, edged with gray cliffs and dark spruce forests and steep pastures where brown châlets perched precariously; and at last I plunged into the darkness of a tunnel, shafted here and there, like a great cloister, by the light from archlike openings in the cliff's face. Behind me two lads, riding out from Zurich for the day, yodeled happily between the echoing walls.

* * *

Now I was in the valley of the Reuss, a thundering mountain river, lashing white among the great boulders of its bed. On either side the hills rose steeply into the sky, and now and then down their sides came the long pipes that brought the streams from the upper slopes to the electric turbines. The orchards, so rich in the lower valleys, grew more stunted around the farms, small wooden houses with scale-patterned walls and wide-eaved shingled roofs weighted down with stones. Beside the farms, and often where no farm remained, the slopes were lyncheted by long generations of ploughing along the contours; but little corn grown now, and on the terraces, returned to grass, a man was laying the short dew-damp herbage with stiff jerky slashes of a broad-bladed scythe. Above the meadows mouse-coloured cows grazed along the slopes; and once, in a jangle of small bells, a man drove his flock of varicolored goats up a rocky path to the edge of the spruce forest. And, filling the valley ahead of me, the gray mass of the Scheerhorn rose magnificently, crowned with a triangle of unmelting snow.

* * *

THE VALLEY NARROWED, the villages were left behind, and overhead the railroad appeared only occasionally, a train running swiftly across a gap between two shoulders of a mountain, plunging out of sight into a dark tunnel, only to reappear minutes later higher up the same mountainside, still going in the same direction, having completed a spiral loop in the heart of the rock. The two lads from Zurich passed me, hotter and friendlier; we exchanged a few words in German, and they went on. The Scheerhorn came nearer, was passed and lost itself among the tumbled hills.

The spruce forest, which had been a dark band high above the valley, was now by the roadside, creeping down the sliding screes to the edge of the narrow stream; and above the forest the fine brown grass of the summer pastures climbed up to the gray of the naked rock.

* * *

THE ROAD WAS a nick in one side of a gorge, where the white spray rose like mist from the roaring river; and here huge iron doors hung ready beside the way, and on the rocky peaks above little forts overlooked the obstruction. A bridge spanned the stream, and on the other side a tunnel was similarly guarded, a Thermopylae impassable to an invader. The valley flattened and broadened, for I had reached the top of the first watershed. Here were small hotels, advertising winter sports; here were summer-barracks and gray-clad soldiers strolling in groups or with their families. A little town of cobbled streets surrounded a central fountain beneath a square-towered castle on its peak of rock. This was still German Switzerland, and fair hair mingled with Roman black among the population. But the pressure of colonization had shifted. The valley was checkered with the tumbled stone walls of small fields, and the lyncheted slopes behind ruined farmhouses had gone back to grass. But a new form of farming had sprung up, and high on the southward-facing mountainsides tiny terraces were nurseries for vine-slips, serving the Italian farmers of the Ticino.

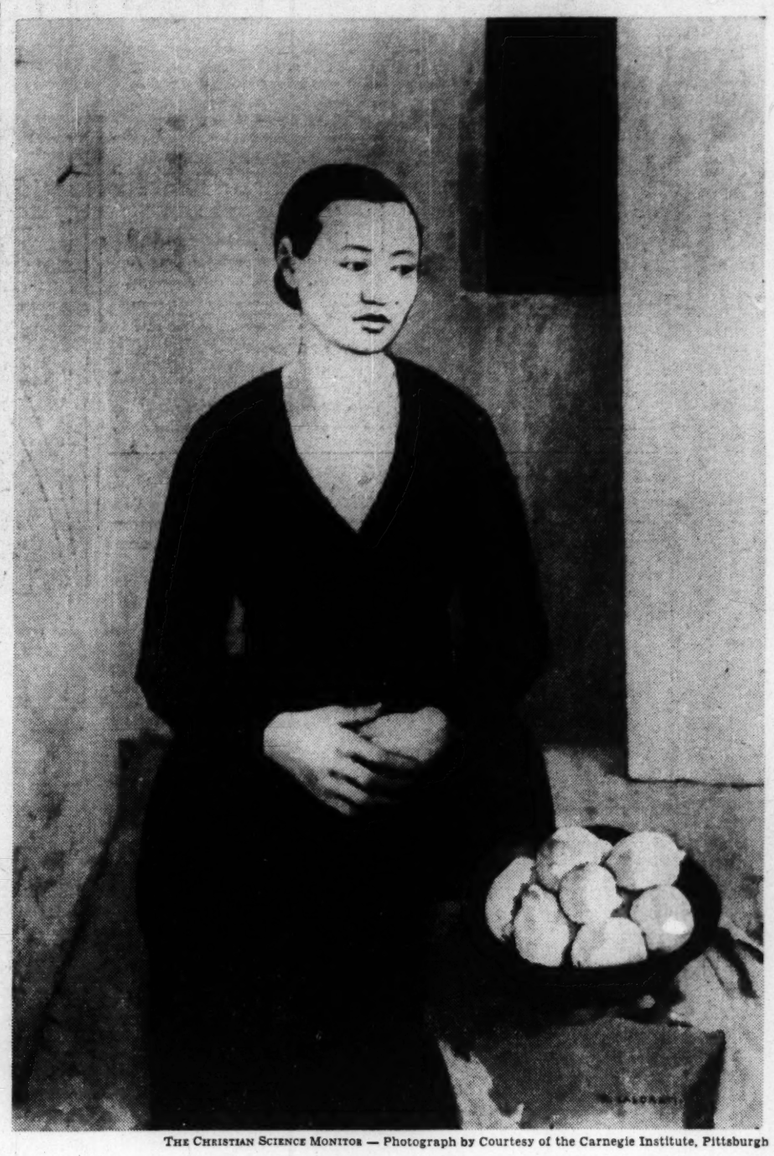
* * *

AGAIN THE ROAD climbed, and beside the shrinking stream the old mule trail crawled over a rocky track, crossing from side to side on humpbacked stone bridges. High up above the road ahead of me stood an inn. Half an hour later that inn was still in sight, far below me, beside a thread of road along which tiny cars trailed yellow banners of dust. Time and again I sprawled panting on my back by the roadside, gathering strength to climb again, and then my ears were full of the tinkle of water that crept through the tufted rushes from the snow which still lay unmelted in the shadow of the rocks. There were pale anemones among the grass, clumps of deep blue harebells, patches of low mountain rhododendron, and yellow and orange hawkweeds nodding in the wind. Now the river was a trickle beside which gray-brown cows grazed in a music of tankling bells, and on either side the mountains rose steeply, at first brown grass and then gray rock striped with last year's snow. Ahead of me there was nothing, only a roof of clouds that tilted down before my eyes, down over a bottomless world. This was the top of the pass; and, amid a tumble of boulders an icy-gray pool shivered in the breeze, uncertain whether to flow northward to the Rhine or southward to the Po, hesitating like Dante's lost angels.

* * *

A NEW YELLOW hotel with an Italian sign stood beside the road, and against a rock a row of cavelike buildings was the ancient monastery of St. Gotthard. Then the road plunged downward, snaking in hairpin bends along bare cliffs where bushes clung in the cracks of the rock. From the valley of the Ticino the warm wind beat up the mountain's face, which was clothed almost to its summit in low forests of oak and chestnut. The miles raced by. Whitewashed houses clustered thickly in the valley and climbed up the slopes to perch in airy isolation above a few rods of terraced vineyard. Laden black donkeys climbed the road; and the dark children in charge of them were fine-featured Etruscans, beautiful as any race in Europe. The road flattened out along the valley, where quarries scarred the hillsides and the stone houses crowded a narrow cobbled street with twin ruts of flagstones. The mountains were a dark wall on either side, scarred here and there with gray where an avalanche had swept soil and forest bare to the rock; and by the wayside the rich vines climbed over tall trellises of granite posts and hung purple tassels of ripening grapes above the brown ploughed earth of the field.

J. S. ERSKINE



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by Courtesy of the Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh

"PORTRAIT OF DAPHNE," *by Felice Casorati*

AMONG the most noted of present-day painters in Italy is Felice Casorati. His canvases are brought to America annually for the Carnegie International Exhibition in Pittsburgh and visitors have come to look especially for them, passing by more elaborate and provocative works. The reason lies in the fine artistry and utter honesty of Felice Casorati.

He lives in Torino, but studied law at Padua. He has been a student of the art of the past and has also derived discerningly from modern developments. His pictures do not lend themselves to labeling; they rise above the defining limits of a school or trend. Casorati appreciates the importance of thoughtful simplicity, of reducing the images portrayed to as few characterizing outlines and qualifying tones as possible. His subjects are always visualized in a moment of thoughtfulness, and the completed design carries to the smallest lineament this illusion.

"Portrait of Daphne" discloses his method. The picture consists of Daphne herself, simply clad, seated in frontal posture. Her headdress, her costume, the undecorated walls are free of showy device. All the lines are judiciously traced, so that a well-characterized contour establishes the shapes. The dish of lemons holds the foreground, and the color of the fruits marks a decorative spot. Daphne holds the middle ground, and then the eye is carried back by the planes of the walls, and finally through the opened window. Casorati always attends with great discrimination to the planes, to the development of space in terms of objects placed in recession. He maintains an architectural relation between these planes. There is invariably a good sense of structure in his pictures and that does not impede the finer qualifications of thought with which the models are invested.

D. A.

Today's Blessing

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

EACH weekday, thousands of men and women emerge from their homes and proceed to their posts with the purpose of doing business. At the close of day they return with a report of much business or of little business done—a good day or a poor day, according as they may estimate success. Some determine success by a cash surplus and the number of orders received—by the largeness of transactions, and by material efficiency. The activity of many firms is characterized by uncertainty and fear for each succeeding day.

The true standard of business procedure, however, is realized by the higher understanding of business as an opportunity to serve. In the Preface to the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy has written (p. vii), "To those leaning on the sustaining infinite, to-day is big with blessings." Certainly, we desire to be daily blessed, but not always do we understand what constitutes our blessing. A blessing is happiness gained. It may seem to be made manifest in the form of business—a contract, an order, a job, or a sale; it may represent a helpful contact through a letter, an introduction, or a telephone conversation. A real blessing, however, will not be limited to personal selfish benefit, for blessings are not one-way agents. They are, like mercy, blessings to those who give and those who receive. Paul exemplified success in his career, and he admonished the elders of the Church of Ephesus in the words (Acts 20:35), "So labouring ye ought to support the weak, and to remember the words of the Lord Jesus, how he said, It is more blessed to give than to receive."

A true understanding of blessings, then, may require some readjustment of the common concept of business procedure. To secure business one must expend service. Business men today readily recognize the advantage of giving many kinds of service. But the modern concept of service may not always be exemplified in those higher forms of consideration for one's customers "expressed in patience, meekness, love, and good deeds" (Science and Health, p. 4). These indeed are evidences of true service which meets the needs of our fellow man, whether our merchandise be that which grows in the fields or that which is produced on the loom, whether it be stored in barns or in vast warehouses, whether it be a product of men's hands, or is expressed in kindly thought. "Patience, meekness, love, and good deeds" are reciprocal; they are applicable to every business, and form the most ready approach to fair dealing. A prospective customer may have little desire to entertain those who come to sell, but he will require the services of those who come to give, if those higher qualities enumerated above are present. Through the expression of these ideals is laid the foundation of good business.

One salesman in a large city called on a prospective customer. Finding the merchant greatly discouraged over a certain phase of a business condition, the salesman, who was a Christian Scientist, proceeded to put before him the true situation, the ever-present harmony and constant activity of good, revealed by Christian Science. The merchant was greatly encouraged, for his thought was lifted spiritually and he saw that he had to seek the good of his neighbor. But not until well on his way did the salesman realize that he had neglected to state his purpose in calling, or refer to the line of his merchandise. He resolved to call again in a week or so with the purpose of stating his business. Before that time, however, the merchant sought him out, stating that the condition which had troubled him had been entirely healed, that he was truly grateful for the help received, and desired the salesman to visit him with samples of his merchandise.

Christian Science has given the world a new concept of approach to all human activity, including business. It is based on service, that service to God which is best manifested in love for man. This Science teaches that success is measured by the spiritual understanding of God's law as applied to human problems, and that the application of this fundamental law supplies every present need and provides every opportunity for infinite progress. Business will be successful in proportion as its individual representatives lean "on the sustaining infinite" for guidance and counsel; for then honesty, consideration, and wise counsel will govern every department.

Mrs. Eddy has presented an important aspect of true activity in the following words (*ibid.*, p. 518): "The rich in spirit help the poor in one grand brotherhood, all having the same Principle, or Father; and blessed is that man who seeth his brother's need and supplieth it, seeking his own in another's good."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Italian]

In a Winter Attic

HERE, where broods the dusty chill
Of secrets kept by trunks,
And seed-corn hangs, and catnip bunches fill
The air with heavy scent,
Safe in this tin, the poppy urns hold still
The sunrises of summer.
A bleak wind shakes the skylight pane, and sighs—
The spirits of imprisoned poppies rise.

Red poppies flare beneath the shadowed eaves,
And poppies delicate with lavender, or rose;
Wee, shell-pink poppies peer from pointed leaves,
Tall white ones stand like alabaster queens.
From winking seed the sunrise glory weaves,
And oh! a winter attic knows a strange unrest—
A thousand poppies stirring in its breast.

EDITH BENEDICT HAWES

La Benedizione di Oggi

Traduzione dell'articolo sulla Scienza Cristiana pubblicato in inglese su questa pagina

OGNI giorno feriale migliaia di uomini e di donne escono dalle loro case e si recano ai loro impieghi allo scopo di fare affari. Alla fine della giornata ritornano con un rapporto di molti affari o di pochi affari fatti—una buona giornata od una cattiva giornata, secondo il loro modo di giudicare il successo. Alcuni determinano il successo dal bilancio in contanti e dal numero di ordinazioni ricevute—dalla grandezza dei contratti e dall'efficacia materiale. L'attività di molte ditte è caratterizzata da incertezza e timore per ogni giorno successivo.

Il vero ideale del procedimento degli affari, tuttavia, viene concepito per mezzo di un concetto più alto degli affari in quanto offrono opportunità di rendersi utili. Nella Prefazione al libro di testo della Scienza Cristiana, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*, Mary Baker Eddy ha scritto (pag. vii): "Per quelli che si appoggiano al sostegno infinito oggi è ricco di benedizioni". Di certo, desideriamo di essere benedetti quotidianamente, ma non comprendiamo sempre che cosa costituisca la nostra benedizione. Una benedizione è felicità guadagnata. Può sembrare che sia manifestata in forma di affari—un contratto, un'ordinazione, una posizione, od una vendita; può rappresentare un contatto giovevole per mezzo di una lettera, una presentazione, od una conversazione telefonica. Una benedizione vera, tuttavia, non sarà limitata ad un beneficio personale egoistico, poichè le benedizioni non agiscono in una sola direzione. Esse sono, come la misericordia, benedizioni per quelli che danno e per quelli che ricevono. Paolo illustrò il successo della sua carriera ed esortò gli anziani della Chiesa di Efeso colle parole (Atti 20:35): "Con l'affaticarsi così, . . . bisogna venire in aiuto ai deboli, e ricordarsi delle parole del Signor Gesu, il quale disse egli stesso: Più felice cosa è il dare che il ricevere."

Una vera comprensione delle benedizioni, adunque, può richiedere una certa modificazione del concetto comune del procedimento commerciale. Per ottenere affari bisogna offrire servizi. Gli uomini d'affari di oggi sono lesti a riconoscere il vantaggio dell'offrire molte speci di servizi. Ma il concetto moderno di servizi non è forse sempre illustrato in quelle più elevate forme di riguardo per i propri clienti "espresse in pazienza, manzuetudine, amore, e buone opere" (*Science and Health*, pag. 4). Queste invero sono prove di vero servizio che soddisfa i bisogni dell'uomo nostro simile, sia la nostra merce ciò che cresce nei campi o quello che viene prodotto sul telaio, sia che venga depositata in granai od in vasti magazzini, che sia il prodotto delle mani di uomini o che venga espressa in pensieri benevoli. "Pazienza, manzuetudine, amore, e buone opere" sono reciproche; sono applicabili ad ogni commercio, e formano l'accesso più immediato al trattamento onesto. Un cliente prospettivo può avere ben poco desiderio di ricevere quelli che vengono per vendere, ma egli domanderà i servizi di coloro che vengono per dare, se quelle qualità più alte enumerate più sopra sono presenti. Coll'espressione di questi ideali si pongono le fondamenta dei buoni affari.

Un commesso viaggiatore in una grande città andò a visitare un cliente prospettivo. Trovando il commerciante assai scoraggiato a causa di una certa fase di una condizione commerciale, il commesso, che era uno Scientista Cristiano, cominciò a fargli vedere la vera situazione, l'armonia sempre presente e la costante attività del bene, rivelata dalla Scienza Cristiana. Il commerciante ne fu assai incoraggiato, poichè il suo pensiero fu innalzato spiritualmente ed egli vide che doveva cercare il bene del suo prossimo. Ma soltanto dopo che si era considerevolmente allontanato il commesso si accorse che aveva trascurato di spiegare lo scopo della sua visita o di far allusione al suo genere di merce. Decise di fare un'altra visita circa una settimana dopo allo scopo di parlare dei suoi affari. Prima di quel tempo, peraltro, il commerciante lo cercò, dicendo che la condizione della cose che lo aveva turbato era stata completamente sanata, che egli era veramente grato dell'aiuto ricevuto, e desiderava che il commesso lo venisse a vedere con dei campioni della sua merce.

La Scienza Cristiana ha dato al mondo un nuovo concetto dell'accesso ad ogni attività umana, compresi gli affari. Si fonda sul servizio, quel servizio a Dio che si manifesta il meglio possibile nell'amore per l'uomo. Questa Scienza insegna che il successo si misura colla comprensione spirituale della legge di Dio quando si applica a problemi umani, e che l'applicazione di questa legge fondamentale supplisce ad ogni bisogno presente e provvede ogni opportunità per progresso infinito. Gli affari avranno successo nella misura colla quale i loro rappresentanti individui si appoggiano "al sostegno infinito" per ottenere direzione e consiglio; poichè allora l'onestà, il riguardo ed il consiglio saggio dirigeranno ogni sezione.

Mrs. Eddy ha presentato un aspetto importante della vera attività nelle parole seguenti (*ibid.*, pag. 518): "I ricchi in spirito aiutano i poveri in una grande fratellanza, tutti avendo lo stesso Principio, o Padre; e benedetto e quell'uomo che vede il bisogno del suo fratello e lo supplisce, cercando il proprio bene in quello d'un altro".

Per informazioni sulle pubblicazioni in lingua italiana concernenti la Scienza Cristiana rivolgersi per inscritto a questo indirizzo: "Società Editrice della Scienza Cristiana" (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Those Living Hills

"THREE million pots of green paint, to be delivered immediately!" This was a playful order dispatched by a man who came to live in Baluchistan. "I want," he explained, "to color the hills!"

I don't blame him. My impression could not have been unlike his. I, too, once would have liked to color those hills. As soon as I landed at Karachi, it occurred to me that the earth must somenow have been entirely denuded of vegetation. And this conclusion was more deeply impressed as the mail train steamed out of Karachi. For hours I knelt up on the seat of the carriage and gazed out of the window at the ground we passed. The more I looked, the more certain I became that a sudden blight had stricken every green thing from the face of the world.

The train panted up from sea level, through brown bowls of sand and rock, with flat-topped hills. All life appeared to have been singed off by the burning heat of the sun that rose glaring from beyond the hills. The only growing things were the stunted looking camel-thorn plants, dusty gray, harsh and prickly food for camels. But not a tree was to be seen that would shade the caravans which passed from time to time. There were strings of camels and donkeys, some mounted by hillmen and their families, the women and children garbed in cherry, russet and peacock hues. The tribes drove their flocks of sheep and goats with them, but where the creatures found food or sustenance it was impossible to guess.

The end of the journey lay in one of the brown bowls. True, here there was vegetation, but such pitiably forced and carefully fostered vegetation. Oh! that surrounding wall of colorless hills! No wonder there had been a cry for green paint.

Light and shadow, light and shadow in the vast rocks, the lights so glaring, the shadows so black. Gaunt, jagged hills that in some places appeared as if they had been pushed back by the palm of a giant hand. There were canyons, now completely dry and strewn with white boulders that contrasted with the sand-colored cliffs.

But had not our friend, the painter, been a little too quick in his judgment and had not I, also? He should have waited a week, three days, a day even, before issuing his order.

Sand-colored cliffs! Careful scrutiny discovered that they were engraved in a fernlike pattern by myriad streams of melting snow.

And the color? Green paint! Sacrilege! Those hills wait till sunset. Then, against the western sun, their brown changes to blue-gray. The nearer hills become almost black, the further ones fold upon fold, one behind another, ranging in paler tones of the same shade until, at last, they merge with the sky.

I learned to love the hills to the east, for these reflect the sun. They range from purple, through mauve to lavender-pink, in the distance, the birthplace of the little silver moon.

Through the autumn months, the hills draped themselves with fleecy shawls of white cloud. Sometimes they hid their brown heads beneath the tumbling wooliness, often they tossed it lightly about them and allowed their peaks to peer over at the valleys. Later came the snow and a coverlet spread from the spires of the hills down to the valleys. They shone rosy and gold, blue and silver in the sunlight.

There are spring and summer to look forward to, and now I am looking forward to them because I have discovered the secret of the hills—they change, they live—

A. B.

March Winds

GRAY sullen clouds
Before the west wind flying,
Driven like a flock
Of screaming geese
Across the sky;
Tall swaying trees,
The rampant gale defying,
What joy to face the storm
And tramp together
You and I.

—STELLA L. MYATT, in "American Lyric Poetry." (New York: Galleon.)

Le Zoo des Petits

ALTHOUGH now and then a lion escapes from a traveling circus and takes refuge in the forest of Fontainebleu, the French, I believe, have no Whipsnade. The *Jardin d'Acclimation* in Paris has, however, recently opened a very amusing side attraction in the shape of *Le Zoo des Petits*, which has the double meaning of a zoo containing only little animals and a zoo for the special delectation of little people. Although tragically far from being a child myself, I went the other day to see it, and now I want Sir Peter Chalmers Mitchell to consider the possibility of railing off a part of Regent's Park to the same end.

It is my usual luck to be avoided, to be run from by such lambs and kids and piglets as, with the most amiable intentions, I approach. But a minute after entering *Le Zoo des Petits* I was up to my knees in them, because, you see, for every animal that is in behind bars, there is one that is free. Never have I been among so many ingratiating, unaffrighted creatures. Little pigs with flat pink noses very wet and inquiring made it difficult to walk; kids and lambs nibbled hopefully at my hands. More than free: they were familiar; with a familiarity born of honest greed, and since almost every visitor carries one of the feeding-bottles filled with milk—*biberons*—or a supply of bread, which you may buy near the gate, and since the appetite of a *petit* seemingly grows by what it feeds on, this friendliness, this absence of fear, is not likely to become less.

My own contribution to the feast took the form of oranges for an undersized elephant, who removed them one by one delicately from my hand and, with a graceful wave of his trunk and a glance from his exceedingly small but very shrewd and observing eye, disposed of them whole. E. V. LUCAS, in "Saunterer's Rewards." (Philadelphia: Lippincott.)

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Curley Applauds Proposal to Ease His Way Into Senate

Public Counsel Is Favored For Utility Cases

Elected Prosecutor to Represent Consumers at Rate Hearings Urged

Casey Backs Plan

Declares Present Set Up in Senate Prevents Action Now

The proposal that all rate cases against public utility companies be handled by a public prosecutor thoroughly trained in rate problems has met instant approval at the State House from several legislators who have been hammering against utility interests for years. One such legislator is Senator P. Eugene Casey of Milford.

The suggestion was made by Abraham C. Webber, member of the State Public Utilities Commission, yesterday during a hearing before the legislative committee on power and light on the report of the special recess commission appointed to study the sliding scale system of rate making. Senator Casey, who has been seeking lower gas and electric rates for 25 years, immediately seized the idea today and vowed to support the proposal if it is submitted to the Legislature.

Judge and Prosecutor

The Senator backed up Mr. Webber in his contention that the Public Utilities Commission is now handicapped in its handling of rate cases, in that it appears to act both as judge and prosecutor.

If the commissioners endeavor to draw out information from witnesses, they become prosecutors and immediately the utility interests complain, Senator Casey declared.

To handle rate cases properly and to gain for the public the equitable rates, Massachusetts should have a public prosecutor, he said. The prosecutor would handle all cases in which various communities petition the commission for a rate reduction.

How It Would Work

Like a district attorney who prepares his material for a criminal trial, the utility prosecutor would proceed to gather his information, round up necessary witnesses and present the case before the Public Utilities Commission. In this way the latter group would be solely a judicial body.

Senator Casey believes the prosecutor should be a rate expert, such as Wycliffe C. Marshall, who has been appearing before legislative committees and the Utilities Commission for years in an attempt to obtain lower rates and more thorough regulation of the companies.

Elected Official

Under the Casey plan, developed from Mr. Webber's proposal, the prosecutor would be elected by the public, rather than appointed by the Governor.

An elected official, he said, is forced to act in the interest of the public, for the voters may retaliate against him if he fails to protect them. An appointed official, he added, can often ignore the public once he is entrenched in his position.

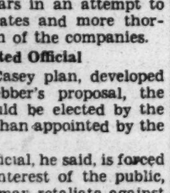
Asked whether he would propose legislation to establish such an office this year, Senator Casey immediately criticized the present pro-utility setup of the legislature, well-remembering that when he starts his annual arguments against the utility interests, the Senate chamber practically empties. Often the Senator has had an opportunity to doubt a quorum and see senators rushing back to their round table positions.

"On several roll calls," he said, "the Senate has shown its pro-utility sentiment. It is absolutely a waste of time to file legislation aimed against the utilities, with the membership as it is at present. Only when the Senate membership is drastically revised, and reactionaries are replaced by progressives, will such legislation be successful."

The Senator, therefore, will not file the legislation. He expects, if he seeks re-election the utility interests will spend considerable money to defeat him. Therefore, he is uncertain whether he will have the money necessary to conduct another fight.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy and slightly warmer, probably without rain tonight and Wednesday; lowest temperature tonight in the middle or upper 30's; moderate east to southeast, shifting to southwest and west, winds during tonight.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Mostly cloudy, with rising temperature, tonight and Wednesday.

Maine: Snow this afternoon and early tonight; much warmer tonight; Wednesday cloudy and warmer.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Mostly cloudy and warmer tonight and Wednesday; probably light snow or rain in the north portion.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate shifting winds, becoming southwest, over the south portion, and fresh to strong northeast or east this afternoon, shifting to westerly and diminishing by tonight over the north portion. Mostly overcast weather tonight and Wednesday, with snow along the Maine coast early tonight.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	32	30	Minneapolis	32	30
Bermuda	66	54	New Orleans	58	58
Chicago	34	30	New York	36	32
Denver	38	36	Norfolk	46	44
Helena	42	40	Philadelphia	36	34
Jacksonville	58	56	St. Louis	42	42
Kansas City	44	42	San Francisco	54	54
Los Angeles	52	52	Washington	34	34
Miami	68	60			

A—8 a. m. C. S. T. March 3.
B—Minimum, March 2.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 8:09 p. m.; height, 8.1 feet.
Wednesday, 8:27 a. m.; height, 9.2 feet.
Light all vehicles at 6:06 p. m.

Boston News Today

Strike Deadlocked as 5000 Walk Out in Sympathy
DeCelles Threatens Bribe Firms With Cancellation
Bloomfield Hits Sales Tax as 'Vicious'
WPA Workers Get 10 Per Cent Pay Raise
Boston Massacre Proclamation Issued

Curley:

Talks Over Reported 'Deals' With 'Jim' Farley

Governor Curley enjoyed his press conference today. The boys talked politics and the Governor likes that.

"How about this reported deal with Jim Farley for Charlie Hurley, did you really try and fix up a job for him?" quizzed a reporter. The Governor nodded his head.

"Well, what do you think of his saying that he will still run for Governor?"

"I think that State Treasurer Hurley was very clever in saying what he did," was His Excellency's enigmatic reply. "But I am eager to have harmony among the Democrats and I am not opposed to uncontested slates. I couldn't (with a laugh) mind it for the United States Senate. Mr. Farley and I talked the Massachusetts situation over, I told Mr. Farley that Mr. Hurley's experience as State Treasurer should make him a valuable addition to the Federal Treasury Department. Positions in that department pay very well, you know. I thing the Federal Bank Examiner for the New England district gets $17,000 a year and I thought something along that line might be found for Charlie."

"Well," said one of the newspapermen, "When he hears how generous your idea was maybe he'll change his mind about running; but what about yourself, what about the plan to appoint Senator Marcus Coolidge to an ambassadorship so that you can step into the Senate by appointment? Is there anything to it?"

"I don't think so, but it is an admirable idea and I will keep it in mind and take it up with him when I see him."

Strike:

9000 Garment Workers Take Part in Demonstration

Approximately 9000 workers in various garment trades took part in a labor demonstration today as 5000 members of the Amalgamated Garment Workers' Union took a "sympathetic holiday" in behalf of their 3500 confreres in the International Ladies Garment Workers Union who are already on strike.

Completely deadlocked was the situation under dispute—refusal of employers to recognize the union—as Jack Halperin, organizer for the American Federation of Labor, announced that he and other strike officials "won't bother with the manufacturers" any further unless state and city officials request conciliation conferences.

Virtually the entire garment industry in the city is now tied up, according to Mr. Halperin. He announced this morning that 90 per cent of the shops are actually closed and that only a very few major establishments are operating.

Employers have offered to make necessary wage and hour concessions to their workers but they refuse to permit the unions to intrench themselves. To which Mr. Halperin has replied that the strikers can hold out indefinitely and that, in the meantime, the manufacturers are sacrificing their spring trade.

While activities within the inner circles had reached an impasse, picketers were on the move in garment shop districts. This morning, when 80 girls tried to enter the Hubrite Informal Frock Co. at 112 Shawmut Avenue, pickets swarmed about them until police arrived, when the non-strikers were escorted into the building without violence.

For assault and battery on an unknown person the following persons were arrested: William Casper and Anna Tattlebaum, Russian aliens, and Sarah Daldassare, an Italian alien. In municipal court, the cases of six others—three men and three women on charges of assault and battery—were continued to future dates.

A soggy blanket of snow confronted the picketers this morning as they began their day of marching. This situation was soon remedied, however, by hiring a dozen Morgan Memorial workers to clear the sidewalks of slush and snow.

With the greatly augmented picket lines, the garment district was said to be more crowded today than at any time during the strike so far.

Sales Tax:

Retail Men Oppose; Spending Moratorium Urged

A three-year moratorium on state expenditures was proposed this morning by Daniel Bloomfield, manager of the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, who led the opposition to Commissioner of Taxation Henry F. Long's proposed 2 per cent sales tax throughout the State.

Need of $140,000,000 to make up the deficit in Massachusetts cities and towns was given by Mr. Long as the chief reason for passing the sales tax. This revenue would contribute at least $30,000,000, he stated. He warned of the danger of borrowing on tax titles, reminded that already $750,000,000 worth of property had disappeared, and declared that this might mount to $1,000,000,000 in 1936.

Mr. Long was the sole primer of the sales tax cannon this morning, a cannon which has been primed regularly in committees for at least six years and, with equal regularity, has discharged a "dud."

"As vicious and as bad a tax as has ever been devised" was the label which Mr. Bloomfield placed upon the proposed tax. He said that until it could be definitely proven (through the three-year moratorium) that the tax was actually needed, retail trade boards throughout the state would continue to oppose it.

Pointed out the retail board representative:

1. Persons with incomes of $5000 and less buy 84 per cent of the consumer goods sold in this country.

2. Persons with incomes of $2000 and less buy 60.9 per cent on the consumer goods.

Thus, the sales tax would be a direct blow to the small wage-earner and would retard the progress of prosperity.

Fearful that the proposed levy would drive business out of the State was Everett E. Armstrong, representing the Merchants' Division of the Springfield Chamber of Commerce. As an example, he cited that a prospective automobile purchaser in Springfield might cross over to Longmeadow, Conn., and save himself $15 to $25 by making the purchase in Connecticut.

Scholastic as well as business interests were represented as George Loveland, in behalf of the president and Fellows of Harvard College, voiced the university's opposition to the tax because it would increase the financial burden of needy students.

Commented Senator William A. Davenport:

"I suggest you go back and talk with them on the proposition of colleges paying property taxes to their city."

By a Staff Photographer

These WPA Workers on Park Street Subway Have Just Learned of Raise in Wages

DeCelles:

Charges of Efforts to Bribe Him Go to Curley

Francis J. DeCelles, Commissioner of Insurance, today announced he would lay before Governor Curley his charges that two insurance company representatives offered him a $50,000-a-year position to drop his campaign to cut fire insurance rates 10 per cent and threatened him with ruin if he persisted.

The commissioner further disclosed that he is going to New York City to interview heads of the firms the men represented. "If I am convinced these men acted," the commissioner said, "with the knowledge of company officials, I am going to revoke licenses of the firms."

Mr. DeCelles pointed out that he doesn't have to prove that the companies planned the action, but can cancel the license at his own discretion.

"Every move," Mr. DeCelles, a former Boston University professor, said, "that I have made since I became insurance commissioner has been met with either threat or flattery. Both are in effect the same. Both are attempts to influence my actions."

"When two insurance company representatives pointed out to me the difference between a tortuous political job and a $50,000 vice-presidency it was the climax in a long series of incidents that I couldn't stand for any longer."

The commissioner's disclosures of being approached by the insurance men came late yesterday following a conference with insurance executives relative to the decrease in rates.

WPA Wages:

Ten Per Cent Increase For Bay State Workers

Big event in any man's life is a raise in pay. When it comes unsolicited and as a surprise it is all the more welcome. That's why some 115,000 WPA workers had particularly bright smiles today. A 10 per cent increase was ordered for them last night by Paul Edwards, Massachusetts WPA chief.

When workers reported to jobs today they learned the increase would become effective when they received their March 21 pay checks.

Workers were glad and according to Mr. Edwards cities and towns should likewise welcome the boost.

Reason: It means, he said today, lifting of a $375,000-a-month burden from communities which had to augment WPA salaries with local relief.

To the Federal Government it means $600,000 added to the monthly relief expenditure in Massachusetts. To the average citizen the increase may mean any one of several types of taxes. Washington reports today said President Roosevelt was preparing to ask Congress to pass new revenue raising legislation.

Edwards:

Goes to Springfield To Reorganize WPA There

No sooner had Paul Edwards, head of the WPA, confirmed the pay raise this morning than he left for Springfield to effect, he said, a reorganization of the Western Massachusetts WPA.

Mr. Edwards was not specific about his plans, but observers expected removal of James B. Ryan, present head of the western division, and his replacement with Harry M. Ehrlich, Springfield attorney and prominent in Democratic circles.

Replacement is said to be based on the fact that the full quota of WPA workers are not employed in the Springfield area at present. Politics, it has been strongly hinted, may play a part in the proposed change. Mr. Ryan was an appointee of Arthur E. Rotch, former WPA chief.

Back to 1770:

March 5 Marks 166 Years Since Boston Massacre

Exactly 166 years ago next Thursday occurred an event in American history that has been termed "the first act in the drama of the American Revolution."

Down on King (now State) Street, near the old Town House, stood a British soldier, one of the troop the presence of which, all Boston felt, was an insult. Facing him was a small crowd of civilians, who were verbally venting their wrath.

Tired of their taunts, he finally called his squad, which opened fire on the civilians—the rest is history.

From that day Boston has solemnly observed the fifth of March as the anniversary of the Boston Massacre. Accordingly, from the Executive Chamber on Beacon Hill came Governor Curley's proclamation today, "urging . . . a sympathetic study of the far more serious sufferings and sacrifices of the fathers which won the liberties and priveleges which we today enjoy."

Maine Opinion Is That Quoddy Is a Dead Issue

Sentiment Is Expressed Privately That Dam Will Not Be Built

Is Laid to Politics

Turning Its Future Over to Congress by President Is Declared Its Doom

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, March 3—It is the private opinion of leading legislators in Maine today that the great Quoddy Dam at Eastport will never be built.

No public statements to this effect have been made yet, but in the corridors of the State House and in private offices of political leaders of both parties, strong off-the-record opinions are commonplace that Quoddy—that dream to generate electric power by the simple rise and fall of ocean tides—is definitely doomed.

In some quarters opinion is even stronger. Many declare that Quoddy was doomed before it was ever started, that the Roosevelt Administration never seriously expected to complete the dam.

Want the World to Know

Administrative opponents, pointing to the $5,000 000 already dropped into the project, declare that Quoddy is the type of federal boondoggling that should be given national prominence.

Privately discussing the situation, observers are recalling statements made by administrative politicians in the fall of 1934. At that time Gov. Louis J. Brann was running for re-election. In Washington, coincidentally, Quoddy was virtually promised to Maine. Governor Brann—admitedly popular by his own virtue—was re-elected without trouble.

Chief reason for the recent aroused semipublic discussion of the whole Quoddy issue was President Roosevelt's move turning further financial appropriations for the dam over to Congress. This is the surest way, it is pointed out, to lose a project.

Suspicious of President

According to an editorial in a Portland paper, if President Roosevelt had any personal interest in Quoddy, as it is said he did when the project was first proposed, he never would have taken this "dangerous method" of trusting the project to Congress. His action, therefore, is regarded here suspiciously.

About $10,000,000 has been "sunk" in initial preparations for the dam at Eastport. This sum has been spent in preliminary blasting, setting up of odd types of machinery so necessary to this novel experiment, and establishment of many activities of minor importance now, but of greatest value if the dam were to be built.

Has Dubious History

The Administration laid aside, originally, $43,000,000 for the dam from the public works fund. Later, this was trimmed to $36,000,000. Later still only $10,000,000 was directly appropriated. Various shifts in administration of the dam have occurred. And so it is in Maine today. Democrats and Republicans alike are distinctly dubious of the future for Quoddy.

According to one report received from Washington, the original estimates of Quoddy's cost have been found by army engineers to be far too low. Unable to finance a project so far from public centers to any further extent, the Administration, says this report, is forced to abandon its plan.

A Troublesome Project

According to the Portland Press-Herald, the dam is regarded as a "troublesome project," like the proposed canal across Florida, the future of which, like the Eastport Dam, has been shunted off to Congress. If Quoddy is approved, it is considered likely that the Florida canal would likewise have to be approved. Congress, Maine expects, will do nothing but "toss the dam around awhile."

Eventually, it is believed, Congress will drop the entire project on the doorstep of the Maine Legislature.

"Its fate there," says the Press-Herald, "would be uncertain. It is this fact that leads some in Washington to think that it may be referred to Maine simply as letting the Administration out of the problem.

Might Prove Embarrassing

"Others in Washington doubt that it will be referred to Maine legislators because the very uncertainty of its outcome here might arouse some investigation as to its engineering possibilities and result in estimates that would prove even more embarrassing to Washington than to let it die slowly."

The whole Quoddy affair is regarded by many in Maine as unfortunate. Originally, the dam was popularly known as an "engineer's dream." Dexter P. Cooper, the engineer who saw the great electrical potentialities in tidal power at Eastport, promoted the scheme.

Saw Hope Dawn

Without any definite hope of seeing his dam built, Mr. Cooper traversed Maine from north to south, spreading on paper the wonders of Quoddy.

Circumstances of the election of the Roosevelt Administration changed Mr. Cooper's dreams to hopes and expectations. But concrete dams, however solid, often rest on the trembling limb of political expediency.

Quoddy dam became an issue instead of a probability, according to one state senator, and from an issue, because of its questionable practicability, it has become an embarrassment.

New Regulations for Police Tighten Election Machinery

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Last fall's post-election agitation has brought results. The police department has taken steps to insure that there will be no more opportunities for defeated candidates to charge the department with laxity, as occurred last November.

After the ballots had been counted last November in City Council and School Committee contests the accusation was made by two of the defeated candidates that the police had not taken sufficient precautions, either in guarding the voting booths or in protecting the ballot boxes after the polls were closed.

Charges by Candidates

George Donovan, beaten by a few votes for re-election to his City Council, demanded a recount on the ground that the polls were not adequately guarded and that many of his constituents were unable to vote. George Demeter, defeated for school committee, charged that the ballot boxes from Ward 22, were not correctly sealed and were not delivered directly from the polling places to the City Election Department. Mr. Demeter claimed that, although the boxes were given to the police to deliver to City Hall around 11 p. m., it was after 1 a. m. when they finally reached the election commissioners.

Demeter and Donovan were given the customary recounts, although the Election Department denied all claims that there had been irregularities in the election.

The occasion for the new police regulations on elections was the special election in Ward 22 of Boston on Feb. 25 of a representative to fill the term of the late Leo Birmingham.

New Police System

Under this system, to ensure sufficient police protection at the polls, cards with the ward and precinct number and the location of the voting booth are forwarded to the police division commander, who writes on them the names and numbers of the officers assigned to each poll. This card is given to the officer, who turns it over to an employee of the Election Department when the latter delivers the ballot boxes at the polls. This makes the officers responsible for the safekeeping of the boxes. A police officer, under the new rules, will also have the key to the ballot box, which may be opened only for the purpose of tamping the ballots down to permit the entry of a greater number.

The regulations also provide that special officers will tour the polling places and make sure that there are no disturbances and that the election is orderly. Provision is also made for additional officers at each poll, if they are called for by election officials.

Extra Police Supervision

In addition, the Election Department requested that an extra officer be placed outside of each of the 16 polling places in the 22d ward for the Feb. 25 election. This request was made to prevent the continued violations of the election law relative to the distribution of campaign literature within 150 feet of polling places.

The Police Commissioner has also ordered that the police officers and sergeants detailed to the collection of the ballot boxes endeavor to return the boxes to the Election Department immediately after the close of the voting. The officers have also been instructed to use greater care in affixing the seals to the boxes, as one of the chief complaints made last November was that in many instances the boxes were not even closed.

J. G. H.

Martin Luther's Seal Shown in Manchester

MANCHESTER, N. H., March 3 (AP)—A metal seal, bearing Martin Luther's name and coat of arms, a possession its owner believes Luther might have lost fording a stream in Germany, went on display here today.

The seal was owned by Dr. Falko W. Schilling, who found it while playing along the banks of the Weida River in Germany as a boy.

Dr. Schilling said Luther's home was only a short distance away. He said he believed it had been in the stream more than 400 years.

Farmer Laborites In New Hampshire Face Crucial Test

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, N. H., March 3—A week from today New Hampshire's seedling Farm-Labor Party will face an electory contest for municipal control.

A coalition of Republican and Democratic forces has been formed to win back the city government from the hands of the Farm-Laborites. The test is regarded through all Coos County as crucial.

If the coalition wins, the Farm-Labor movement, now seeping throughout the State, will be snipped at its root. If the coalition is defeated the Farm-Labor movement will be supremely established throughout the north country.

Advocates of the Farm-Labor policy predict victory on the grounds that: first, a coalition is the only way the Farm-Labor control can be broken. Second, this coalition was formed at the last minute when former Mayor J. Alex Vaillancourt reversed a positive stand of only last week and suddenly agreed to head a fusion ticket. Third, that the coalition is only a desperate and half-hearted attempt to win back control.

On the other fence, stanch conservatives of the former Mayor declare that the fusion of Republican and Democratic power will be too great for the Farm-Laborites.

Observations, however, reveal that Berlin is primarily a labor city. Its houses are small and unpretentious. Its people are employed mainly in paper mills. It is far from other centers and devoid of financial opportunities that bring the conservative and usually cultural vote.

Berlin, it is felt, is a fertile ground for a labor party. And while the fusion ticket may be an attempt to snuff out the movement, present Farm-Labor Mayor Arthur J. Bergeron confidently expects to be returned to office.

N. H. to Test Townsend Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Concord, N. H., March 3

NEW HAMPSHIRE'S first real test of the Townsend plan comes on March 10 when delegates to the national presidential conventions will be elected. Two delegates have announced their candidacy on an out and out Townsend platform.

New Hampshire, according to Charles A. Parker of Stratham, head of the Townsend movement in the State, has 33 Townsend clubs with 10,000 members. While the peak of interest in the old-age pension scheme was aroused by Dr. Townsend's personal visit to Nashua some weks ago, the organization is active.

Napolean Dyer of Laconia and Joseph Moore of Canaan are the two Townsend candidates as delegates to a Townsend presidential convention. Neither of these men has yet been given the official endorsement of the Townsend organization in New Hampshire, according to Mr. Parker.

He hastened to explain, however, that this was not in itself prejudicial, as neither of the self-styled candidates have asked for endorsements through "legal" channels.

Mayor Gillis Says Charter Gives Him Power Over Police

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., March 3 (AP)—Newburyport wondered today who supervised the police—Mayor Andrew J. "Bossy" Gillis or City Marshal James E. Sullivan.

The city council passed an order last night depriving Mayor Gillis of his supervisory power and giving it to Mr. Sullivan.

"The city charter gives me the say in police matters," Mayor Gillis announced after the order was passed.

The council's action followed on the heels of a recent Gillis order shifting day patrolmen to night shifts "to show them the stars" and changing night men to days "to show them the sun."

At the same time Mayor Gillis commanded Marshal Sullivan's brother, Patrolman Eugene Sullivan to patrol an outlying beat "mounted on a horse," but the patrolman refused to ride unless he was equipped with riding togs.

The council refused to appropriate money to buy Mr. Sullivan's outfit.

Vermont Joyful As Peace Enters Granite Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BARRE, Vt., March 3—Vermont's granite industry—periodically subject to severe labor troubles in past years—today faces 15 months of unruffled quarrying and manufacturing.

Labor agreements to last until May 15, 1937, have been signed and sealed. Wages to be paid are satisfactory to everybody. The new five-day week, to be observed by the open as well as the closed shop, is popular. This is the best news Barre and Vermont has heard in a long time.

The labor contracts were signed with union officials last week. Industrial peace is established not only for Barre but also Montpelier, Waterbury, Northfield, West Berlin, East Barre and Williamstown.

To the granite workers, from the quarrymen deep in rock cavities to the iron-armed cutters and positive stone polishers, these contracts mean good weekly wages, steady work, the opportunity to save, to build, to establish.

To the farmers and storekeepers of these towns and to the town governments these agreements mean steady business, security, reduced relief rolls, reduced taxes, savings.

To the manufacturers the settled labor problem means increased business. It is now possible for them to go before their retail customers throughout the United States with the announcement that production will be uninterrupted throughout the coming year.

Early Buying

Manufacturers look for an early resumption of buying, and it is felt that opportunity to reassure these customers of continuous service will further stimulate the demand for the already famous Vermont granites.

Settlement of the labor contracts for next year was made at the so-called Barre Clearing House, an association of unions and manufacturers, to clear up all labor disputes common to this whole region. Announcement of the settlement was made by Bernard V. Funk, supervisor.

After the contract announcements were made a manufacturer made the following statement to this correspondent: "I hope the news of our settled labor contracts will be widely published by the newspapers. In our past strikes at Barre, newspapers have played up the trouble as much as possible. The news this week should be even more sensational for it means relief and at least partial recovery for this whole belt. Barre could not ask for better news."

Student Body Delegates Asked to Harvard Jubilee

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 3—The undergraduate bodies of 51 American and foreign universities and colleges have been sent invitations by the student council of Harvard College, asking them to appoint delegates to Harvard's tercentenary celebration in September. The university has already invited 758 universities, colleges, and learned societies throughout the world to be officially represented at the celebration, Sept. 16, 17, and 18.

Eight universities outside of North America which are requested to send student delegates are Oxford, Cambridge, the Sorbonne, Heidelberg, Bologna, Tokyo, Peiping, and Melbourne. Institutions in the United States and Canada were chosen from members of the Association of American Universities, and the Association of Colleges in New England.

Drunkenness Leads Arrests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 3—Arrests for drunkenness run far ahead of other forms of law violation here, the annual police department report reveals. In 1935 there were 3946 arrests for drunkenness. The next common charge was parking violation, for which 1015 persons were summonsed.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

"WINTERSET" (Shubert). Fifth play in the series presented by The Theater Guild and the American Theater Society. Starring Burgess Meredith and Margo. Written by Maxwell Anderson and produced by Guthrie McClintic. 8:30.

"THE GHOST TRAIN" (Copley). A revival starring Mary Young, assisted by Robin Thomas, Marjorie Clark, Mildred Dana, Sandra Greene, Eric Kalkhurst, Richard Heath and others. 8:30. Tomorrow: 2:30.

Movies

EXETER—Ronald Colman and Elizabeth Allan in "A Tale of Two Cities." 2:45, 5:35, 8:25. Also "Short Subjects." 2:10, 5, 7:55.

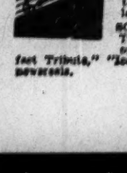
FINE ARTS—"Slalom," a ski picture taken in St. Moritz. Featuring Count Lantschner, Walter Riml and Helia Hartwich. 2:05, 4:05, 6, 7:50, 9:50. Preceding the first showing of the film at 12:30 will be Beethoven's Symphony #5, played by the London Philharmonic Orchestra, directed by Dr. Serge Koussevitzky.

UNIVERSITY—"Strike Me Pink," with Eddie Cantor. 2:56, 6:15, 9:36. Also "Mystery of Dr. Harrigan." 1:40, 4:56, 8:16.

TREMONT—Joan Crawford in "I Live My Life." 9:14 a. m., 12:21, 3:28, 6:35, 9:42. Also "Kansas City Princess," with Joan Blondell. 11:04 a. m., 2:11, 5:18, 8:25. Tomorrow: Dick Powell and Josephine Hutchinson in "Happiness Ahead." Also "Every Woman Knows," with Helen Hayes.

MODERN—"Strike Me Pink," with Eddie Cantor. 10:40 a. m., 1:50, 5, 8:10. Also "The Petrified Forest." 9:20 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:40, 9:50.

BOSTON—Boris Karloff in "The Invisible Ray." 11 a. m., 1:01, 4:42, 7:33, 10:34. Stage: Lupe Velez, screen star; Roger Pryor and a musical revue featuring Joe and Pete Michon, and others.



UPTOWN—"Melody Lingers On," with George Houston and Josephine Hutchinson. 2:35, 6:35, 8:39. Also Warner Baxter in "King of Burlesque." 1, 4, 7, 10.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—Travelogue picture on "Paris." "The Perfect Tribute," "Ice Cut-Ups," also latest newsreels.

COOLIDGE CORNER—"The Great Impersonation," with Edmund Lowe. 2, 5, 8. Also "Strike Me Pink." 3:20, 6:30, 9:25.

METROPOLITAN—"Klondike Annie," starring Mae West. Shoddy and offensive. 11:10 a.m., 1:53, 4:46, 7:39, 10:32. Stage: New edition of Major Bowes's Amateurs. 11:05 a. m., 1:45, 4:25, 7:05, 9:45.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT — "Every Saturday Night," a romantic comedy. Fenway: 1, 3:38, 6:18, 9:04. Paramount: 10:42 a. m., 1:11, 3:40, 6:09, 8:38. Also "The Preview Murder Mystery." Fenway: 2:17, 4:55, 7:33, 10:20. Paramount: 9:20, 11:49 a. m., 2:18, 4:47, 7:16, 9:48.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—"The Prisoner of Shark Island," with Warner Baxter and Gloria Stuart. Both theaters: 11:40 a. m., 3:10, 6:40, 10:10. Also "The Music Goes Round," with Harry Richman. Orpheum: 10:10 a. m. Both theaters 1:40, 5:10, 8:40.

MEMORIAL—"Follow the Fleet," with Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers. Complete musical score by Irving Berlin. 10, 11:57 a. m., 1:59, 4:01, 6:03, 8:05, 10:07. Also shorts.

MAJESTIC — "Modern Times," starring Charlie Chaplin. 10:25 a. m., 12:14, 2:03, 3:52, 5:41, 7:30, 9:19.

Music

SANDERS THEATER (Cambridge)—Concert by the Harvard Glee Club and the Radcliffe Choral Society, G. Wallace Woodworth, conductor. 8:15.

ELIZABETH PEABODY PLAYHOUSE — Concert by the West End Community Orchestra, Paul Bauguss, conductor. 8:15. No admission charge.

LONGY SCHOOL OF MUSIC—Concert by Ruth Marsters, pianist and Barbara Greenough, soprano. 8:15. Open to the public.

YAELTEN PIANOFORTE SCHOOL — Recital by Barbara Treat, assisted by Katherine Cormley, pianist. 30 Huntington Avenue. 8.

Radio Programs On Page 10

WEST END WPA CONCERT — Orchestra, Albert Holmes, conductor, William Blackstone School, 39 Blossom Street. 7:30.

Other Events

LOWELL INSTITUTE—First in a series of lectures on "Work, Custom, and Belief in Rural Ireland," by Dr. Conrad Maynadier Arensberg of Harvard University, 491 Boylston Street. 8.

HOTEL TOURAINE—Meeting of the Cercle des Etudiants Franco-Americain. 8.

CAMPFIRE GIRLS—Training course in leadership. Practical demonstration of gown decoration. Council Fire, 100 Boylston Street. 7:30.

NORTH END WPA DRAMATICS—Boston Civic Theater in "Cinda," with orchestra. Theodore Bailey, conductor. Boston Seaman's Friend Society, 287 Hanover Street. 8.

DORCHESTER WPA POPULAR LECTURE —"Current Events," by Prof. Boyd Tucker. Centre Club, Stoughton and Pleasant Streets, Uphams Corner. 8:45.

Tomorrow

Music

HOTEL STATLER BALLROOM—Recital by Elisabeth Rethberg, soprano. Edwin McArthur, accompanist. 11 a. m.

Other Events

ROTARY CLUB—Address on "Refrigeration—Its Importance to Civilization," by Gardner Poole. Hotel Statler, 12:15.

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB—Address on "Mary Webb, Poet and Novelist, of Shropshire," by Mrs. John Edgar Park of Wheaton College. 11. Also luncheon, with address on "Why Radicalism Advances in America," by Harold Lord Varney. 12:30. 46 Beacon Street.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS — "Colonial Portraits" guidance tour by Miss Maginnis. 11.

NEW ENGLAND WOMEN'S CLUB—Meeting of the poetry class. Hotel Kenmore. 10:30 a. m.

HORTICULTURAL HALL—Exhibition of tulips, daffodils, orchids and other plants. 1:30 to 5. Lecture on "New and Desirable Hardy Plants," by Alex Cumming, Jr. 3.

Hurley Spikes Curley Ruse To Ship Him to Washington; Threatens Party Harmony

Governor Curley's strategy to clear the way for the selection of Lieut.-Gov. Joseph L. Hurley as the Democratic nominee for 1936 by sidetracking Charles F. Hurley, State Treasurer and strongest Democratic candidate for Governor, into a federal appointment, has failed to work.

Yesterday, behind closed doors, Governor Curley conferred with Postmaster James A. Farley, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, on the possibility of such an oppointment, "Jim" Farley, eager to promote party harmony in Massachusetts and thus keep the State in the Democratic column, readily agreed to the plan. But Charles F. Hurley spiked it immediately when he was informed by newspapermen.

Despite the fact that Mr. Farley agreed to place the proposal in the lap of President Roosevelt, Mr. Hurley, from Fitchburg, said:

Will Meet Boys in Primary

"From time to time suggestions have been made that I would be appointed to a federal position, either as under-secretary of the treasury or some other post. I am a candidate for Governor and I am not interested in any federal appointment. I will meet all the boys in the primary election in September."

Governor Curley has been endeavoring to sidetrack State Treasurer Hurley for some time. Reports from the field indicate the treasurer has a substantial lead for the nomination, and that even in the pre-primary convention he might be able to win over the Governor's choice for successor, Lieutenant Governor Hurley. The treasurer's organization is large and powerful and it is well known that he is endeavoring to "sew up" the convention long before June 4 arirves.

Party Harmony Threatened

With both Hurleys remaining in the gubernatorial contest, Democratic party harmony seems likely to become only an unattainable goal. Party harmony is considered absolutely necessary in the coming November election, particularly since public sentiment here has drifted away from the Democratic Party to a certain extent since 1934.

Furthermore, the Governor, while in Washington, would like to have seated in the third floor front office of the State House a friendly Governor, one with whom he may cooperate freely to control Massachusetts affairs.

State Treasurer Hurley has worked quietly with the Governor on governmental affairs. Yet there has been a feeling of aloofness, according to most observers.

Goes Back Two Years

Some attribute this aloofness to the 1934 preprimary convention fight, when Mr. Hurley, then a gubernatorial candidate, failed to deliver his delegates to Mr. Curley according to a reported preconventiin agreement.

Governor Curley has been completely open in the matter of suggesting a federal appointment for the treasurer. Yesterday to Mr. Farley he gave his reasons openly, with the declaration that such an arrangement would integrate the factions in the Massachusetts Democratic Party.

And yesterday's proposal was not the first, for at a recent Democratic conclave he suggested the procedure. Previous to that meeting other Democrats spread the rumor that Mr. Hurley would be appointed to fill the post vacated by T. Jefferson Coolidge when he resigned as Under Secretary of State. However, to spike that rumor, the State Treasurer formally announced his gubernatorial candidacy.

May Change His View

Of course, despite all this talk, one is never certain of political deals. It may yet develop that State Treasurer Hurley will succumb to the proposal and remove himself from the present contest.

However, there are those who believe this endeavor on the part of Governor Curley may result in a harder intraparty battle than ever, for some observers believe the Charles F. Hurley supporters will bitterly resent the Governor's attempt to dictate the selection of his successor.

Meanwhile, one major step toward party harmony was taken by Mr. Farley when he turned over to Joseph McGrath, chairman of the Democratic State Committee, power of attorney from President Roosevelt authorizing the chairman to select a Roosevelt-pledged delegation to the Democratic National Convention in June.

The Roosevelt Slate

Had the authorization been turned over to Governor Curley some dissatisfaction might have been felt among varibus Democratic factions. With the committee chairman doing the selecting of the slate some of the feeling will be alleviated, it is understood.

Mr. McGrath has already decided on the delegate-at-large slate, which will be composed of eight persons with a half vote each. The slate, according to Mr. McGrath would include Governor Curley, Senators David I. Walsh and Marcus A. Coolidge, Joseph McGrath, Elizabeth McNamara, Democratic national committeewoman, Mrs. Margaret O'Riordan, vice-chairman of the Democratic State Committee, Mrs. Louise McHenry Howe, wife of the secretary to the President, and either Mrs. Joseph A. Langone, wife of Senator Langone, or Mrs. Sadie H. Mulrone of Springfield.

Congressional Slate Later

The slate for delegates from the 15 congressional districts, which are entitled to two each, will be selected later, with a view to including the various racial elements in Massachusetts.

In his New Hampshire speech before the Young Democratic Club of Manchester, Mr. Farley attacked the American Liberty League and hit directly at Joseph B. Ely, former Governor of Massachusetts, who plans to place an unpledged delegation slate in the field to oppose the Roosevelt-pledged slate at the primary on April 28.

At the recent Liberty League dinner, Mr. Farley said, there were 18 guests from Massachusetts, 17 of whom were Republicans.

"That's just about the correct political proportion of the league," he said, "one part Democratic, 17 parts Republican, including most of the members of Congress who had voted to destroy President Roosevelt's economy measure."

Farley Cries Ruin

Regarding the demand for abandonement of emergency expenditures and for a 25 per cent cut in ordinary running expenses of the Government, Mr. Farley said:

"The sudden adoption of such a policy would mean economic suicide for New England. It would freeze up the economic life of this section, upset the processes of recovery and send us tumbling back toward the desperate economic conditions that prevailed during the last part of the Hoover Administration.

"Make no mistake about it, the upward swing in business and industry now in progress is a direct result of new-deal policies and not the result of these so-called natural forces of recovery which no one has ever been able to define.

Sees New Revolt From Bossism

Mr. Ely, after hearing the Farley address, and after learning of the proposed Roosevelt-pledged slate, declared the slate was handpicked, and that he thought the "people didn't like bosses." The former Governor was referring by implication to the 1934-pre-primary convention when the Ely-Walsh group had complete control of the convention. The control was broken later by the people when they nominated and elected Governor Curley.

At the same time the former Governor slapped directly at his successor by saying of the four men on the Roosevelt slate, "they're all nice fellows, that is, three of them are nice fellows."

As for Mr. Farley, Mr. Ely declared he was only the "front man," the man who reads speeches others write for him. However, he declared, Mr. Farley is the best asset the President has.

State Aid Demanded When Violence Flares In Northbridge Strike

NORTHBRIDGE, Mass., March 3 (AP)—A second request for state police protection, this time through the Board of Selectmen, was made by the management of the Paul Whitin Manufacturing Company following another outbreak of violence at the mill this noon. Windows were broken in the mill and ice was thrown at the office building, following a conference between mill officials and U. T. W. A. local representatives at 10 o'clock.

At a conference, which lasted only seven minutes, the mill management issued a virtual ultimatum to the employees who have been on strike seven weeks, that they return to work immediately or face the prospect of reduced wages, longer hours and increased work loads while the company fought to regain markets lost during the strike.

After the meeting Edward J. Cournoyer, president of the union, who attended, said the strikers' committee had been "grossly insulted" by the company officials.

Shortly after 11 o'clock, as word spread that the negotiations had again broken down, a crowd of about 50 strikers, gathered outside the building, was increased to more than 100 and the throwing of chunks of ice started. Windows commenced to go and the mill officials called on the local police for protection for their buildings.

At the same time they got in touch with the Board of Selectmen and asked them to wire the Governor for state patrolmen to prevent destruction of the property.

Brazil Feminist Returns to School

Dr. Bittencourt at 25 turns from successful career at home as legislator, lawyer and defender of women's right to study economics at Radcliffe on leave of absence granted her by government.

By a Staff Photographer

Dr. Maria Luiza Bittencourt
Legislator, Feminist and Radcliffe Student

Dr. Maria Luiza Bittencourt scrambled into her coat. It was time to start for a lecture on finance. Her eloquent brown eyes apologized while her tongue still fumbled for the words. It would have been easy to explain in Spanish or her native Portuguese to the reporter who called on her yesterday that she must be punctual in attending classes. But English was a new tongue, which she had begun to learn only recently.

This youngest woman member of the Brazilian Legislature is holder of a fellowship awarded by the Radcliffe Graduate School, where she is spending a leave of absence from the Assembly at Rio de Janeiro. She might have gone, as do so many South American students, to a European university for the completion of her Ph. D. thesis, but she followed the advice of a North American visitor to Brazil, who was present when she was awarded the first prize in the oratorical contest for men and women students of law at Rio de Janeiro in 1929.

Keeps Her Busy

Running off to classes to learn from Harvard professors something more of the absorbing subjects of economics and finance, and studying diligently in her room at Trowbridge House, the animated little person, seriously regarded in Brazilian political circles as the probable future leader of the feminist movement, is very busy indeed. She arrived in Cambridge at mid-year, for although she had planned to come last fall the Legislature couldn't spare her. Leave of absence was granted her only on the condition that she remain at the capital until the budget for the ensuing fiscal year had been worked out. In addition to being the only woman representative from the State of Bahia, she is secretary of the Bahia Finance Commission.

At the age of 25 Miss Bittencourt has to her credit a decade of activity in behalf of the women of Brazil. When she was only 15, while she was assisting her grandfather, leading lawyer of Bahia, she was impressed by the inequality of civil law. Graduating at that time from the "gymnasium" she obtained special permission to enter the University of Rio de Janeiro, where she was awarded several medals for excellence in the study of law, and where in 1933 she obtained her degree of Doctor of Law.

Aid to Feminist Leader

She is known as the "right-hand man" of Dr. Bertha Lutz, renowned feminist leader of Brazil, who inspired her to draft a whole chapter of the new Constitution of the State of Bahia, which was included in the resolutions of Congress, without the change of a comma. It is a chapter giving new rights and protection to women and children, and defining the duties of a socialist state including the economic, social and cultural rights of citizens and of resident. It provides for full rights for women, forbids dismissal of woman government employees on marriage, assures them of three months' leave with salary at childbirth, and furnishes Courts of Equity, free of cost. The first South American woman to have a vote on a State Constitution, she has organized the women of several northern states into the State Federation for the Advancement of Women, and these women are now directing the social, economic and cultural activities of women and sitting in the Public Welfare Boards of the State.

Elected to the legislature four years ago shortly after the passing of the new Electoral Code granting women the vote, Miss Bittencourt carries much of the burden of the feminist work begun in 1919 by Miss Lutz. It was then that Miss Lutz opened the Civil Service to women by obtaining the secretaryship of the National Museum by competitive examination with 10 men.

Wields Power in Brazil

Difficult as it is to believe that the modest, quiet student, with a little-girl eagerness for knowledge, is a power in her own land, records from various sources refer to her as a legislator of considerable influence, a lecturer at the Universty of Rio de Janeiro, and a practising lawyer of initiative and lucid thought.

She is always chosen, it is reported, by the women's groups to plead their cause before government, legislative or judicial bodies. During one of the many congresses in which she has taken part—the Congress on Penal Law and Penitentiary Régime—she raised the question of separate reformatories for women, and she carried her point.

Backed By Supreme Court

She is rather famous for one instance in the records of the jurisprudence of the Supreme Electoral Court. The case—defense of the rights of candidates to the Government Assembly—was one of interpretation of an obscure, controversial point in the text of the election laws. After a long report, and several separate votes, the decision was carried almost unanimously according to her interpretation, and she received the compliments of several of the justices for the lucidity with which she showed up contradictions in the text, and for the clarity with which she demonstrated that they were the result of divergent views held by two successive committees which had drafted the electoral code, and omitted to provide for certain circumstances.

Her pastime at present is a special study she is making of taxation on exports, comparing that of Canada with that of Brazil. When her leave is over, in July, she will return to Rio de Janeiro.

Teachers College Faces Change In Educational Aim

The Boston City Council has apparently thought better of its proposal to close down the Boston Teachers College, and has substituted a plan to convert the college into a city college.

Councilor Clement A. Norton, who introduced the original order calling for the suspension of classes in the Teachers College until such time as the present slack of approximately 1000 unemployed teachers has been taken up, sponsored the new bill.

The bill, adopted by the city council at yesterday's meeting, would open the college to young men and women high school graduates residing in Boston offering the same courses of study as now found in other colleges and universities. Councilor Norton stated that the Teachers College, instead of turning out hundreds of young women, who are sure to be disappointed in their search for jobs, would serve a more useful purpose in affording a means of continuing their higher education to the many young men and women who wish to do so but haven't the means of attending another college.

The order called upon Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield to confer with Superintendent of Schools Patrick T. Campbell upon the feasibility of changing the college's status. Councilor Norton also urged that the facilities of the city's schools be further placed at the disposal of adult education groups. His bill would permit the 300-odd school buildings in the city to be used for extension courses for adults during the late afternoon and evening.

Strict Regulation of Beano Urged in Place of Repeal

State House Hearings

Stricter regulation of beano games, rather than outright repeal of the law allowing this form of gambling was favored today before the legislative Committee on Legal Affairs. The committee was hearing opposition to a bill to repeal the beano law.

Proponents of repeal were heard several days ago. They contended beano had become a "racket," with outside interests conducting the games for charitable organizations. It is charged that many games are run dishonestly.

Today representatives of several fraternal organizations appeared to oppose repeal. J. Henry Goguen of Leominster, speaking in behalf of two local lodges of St. John the Baptist, connected with a Leominster church, declared as long as other forms of gambling are allowed beano should be permitted, especially inasmuch as the games built up funds for charitable purposes.

He admitted beano games probably invited racketeering, but argued that local regulations provided that police could step in when necessary.

Dance Marathons

Prohibition of dance marathons, walkathons, skatathons and all other "thons," except regular running marthons, such as the B. A. A. marthon on April 19, was urged today before the legislative committee on public health.

Dr. Henry D. Chadwick, state commissioner of public health, said Paul G. Kirk, state commissioner of public safety, Richard . Conant, former state commissioner of public welfare, and himself favored prohibitive legislation.

Dr. Chadwick contended dance marathons are morally degrading and harmful to health. Furthermore, he charged, the only persons who benefit from the contests are "decoys" hired by promoters. He was supported by the Rev. William M. McNair of Cambridge, who termed the contests "senseless, worthless and contrary to the best interests of public welfare, and of no profit except to promoters."

Dr. Chadwick also favored stricter regulation of overnight cabins and tourist camps. He favored a $2 license fee, which would go to local authorities.

Convention System

Representative Thomas Dorgan of Boston, ordinarily fighting for a teachers' oath law or a stage control measure, today turned his verbal fire upon the pre-primary convention system.

Before the legislative committee on election laws, Representative Dorgan urged repeal of the pre-primary convention law, declaring it would save Massachusetts $150,000. He explained that the first convention in 1934 cost the people $150,000, and that only 10 per cent of the voters participated in election of delegates.

"It is only the money interests that get anywhere in the pre-primary convention," he declared, calling attention to the fact that neither the chambers of commerce nor the taxpayers associations had representatives at the hearing urging repeal of the system.

However, another Democrat, Representative Thomas E. Barry of Boston, defended the pre-primary convention. Although Mr. Dorgan called the convention a "huddle system to determine who would carry the ball for the big shots in both parties," Representative Barry said "the best proof that it is not a huddle system is that James M. Curley went out and sold himself to the people, having failed to receive the pre-primary convention nomination.

Mr. Barry said if given a chance the pre-primary system would prove successful and beneficial to the people.

Collection Agency

Arguing that collection agencies are conducting an illegal business in violation of the statutes, Wycliffe C. Marshall, Boston attorney, today urged passage of his petition forcing collection agencies out of business.

"As conducted now these concerns operating a collection business are being operated illegally," he said. "The filing of the $5000 bond, now required, means nothing, since it has been furnished for an illegally operated body and would have no standing in court. At present, Attorney General Dever has obtained an order of judgment in 115 cases which are now pending. There are 35 agencies which still have bonds outstanding with the State."

His proposals were opposed by representatives of Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., Feake's Mercantile Agency, the Boston Credit Men's Association and other Massachusetts concerns. Francis P. Garland, representing Dun & Bradstreet, said in their 90 years of operating no complaints had been made against them.

"We," he argued, "are a natural outgrowth of business, operating legally, and without resorting to the practice of law. The result of the drive by the attorney general has had the effect of a number of concerns dissolving."

Behind the Microphones

Two programs designed for children but which undoubtedly have an appeal to adults are now on the networks as samples of new juvenile program technique which is instructive and thrilling at the same time.

"Wilderness Road," the first of these programs, which made its debut Monday over WAAB, 5:15, is a dramatic story of the experiences of a family of American pioneers and their part in the post-Revolutionary period of this country. The program will be heard weekdays except Saturday.

The script for "Wilderness Road," written by Richard Stephenson, actor and playwright, is the result of long research into the post-Revolutionary history of Virginia and Kentucky. It tells the story of the migration of the Weston family, father, mother, three sons, a daughter and a Negro servant across the mountains from Virginia into Kentucky, thence west again across the Mississippi to new and more distant frontiers. The covered wagon, pony express, the building of the railroads and the growing of the scattered settlements into great cities and towns will be woven into "Wilderness Road." Certainly the sketch promises an entertaining method to learn American history.

The Mounties Again

The second sketch, "Renfrew of the Mounted," which makes it debut tonight, WNAC, 6:45, brings back our old friends of the movies, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, onto the airlanes. This sketch, which will be heard Tuesdays, Fridays and Saturdays, will not be, we are promised, one of the "bang! bang!" variety. As the publicity solemnly states, "Inspector Douglas Renfrew . . . will demonstrate that, when action is based on authentic backgrounds, the traditional underemphasis of the service can be employed without loss of thrills."

Laurie York Erskine, who has written the Renfrew episodes, will deal in high adventure but will steer clear of anything resembling gangsterism. When guns blaze they will be the seldom-used guns of the Mounties on the defensive. These stories of Renfrew have been running in the American Boy magazine for 10 years and thus the sketches will be familiar to many youngsters.

Tibbett's Program

Ray Noble's new song hit, "If You Love Me," will be featured by Lawrence Tibbett, baritone, tonight, WNAC 8:30. Said Mr. Tibbett, "Noble's talent and gift of melody as revealed in 'If You Love Me' has brought forth one of the most distinctive melodies of the season thus far and it is a pleasure to sing a selection so representative of the best in its field."

Mr. Tibbett's other songs will offer a wide variety of mood and color. He will sing Herbert Stothart's stirring ballad, "Tramps at Sea," from Mr. Tibbett's picture, "Cuban Love Song," and Clarence Olmstead's "Until the Day." Later in the program will be heard Oscar Straus' lovely lyric, "Life Is a Dream," and the rollicking song by Deems Taylor, "Captain Stratton's Fancy."

Mr. Tibbett's program will conclude with the aria, "Nemico della Patria" from Giordano's rarely performed opera, "Andrea Chenier."

Salute to Providence

The Fire Chief program, WEEI, 9:30 p. m., which last week began saluting American cities, comes nearer home tonight when it honors Providence, R. I., neighboring city in Rhode Island. Providence this year is celebrating the tercentenary of its founding by Roger Williams. Appropriate music and a "municipal report" will constitute the Providence salute. A special section of the Hippedrome in New York will be reserved for Rhode Island visitors.

More Complications

The tangled affairs of the Crowder family become mixed up with foundling home affairs in tonight's installment of "The New Penny," popular Helen Hayes serial drama, WBZ, 9:30 p. m. While Penelope Edwards (Helen Hayes) is worrying about the secret marriage of Willie Crowder to Mrs. Crowder's maid, word reaches her that her former husband is in another scrape, which leads to further developments. At this stage of affairs, Mr. Crowder, Riverdale's most influentiial citizen, hitherto unheard on this program, arrives to discuss with Penelope: 1. Willie's marriage; 2. John and Lottie; 3. Penelope's foundling home; 4. his own affairs.

Third Party Talk

Third party movements, never very strong since the Progressive Party of Theodore Roosevelt, are to be discussed tonight, WBZ 10 p. m., in a debate between two Congressmen, Kent E. Keller, Democrat, of Illinois, and Thomas R. Amlie, Progressive, of Wisconsin. Subject of the debate is "The New Deal versus the New Party."

Mr. Keller, himself a champion of liberal labor and social legislation, believes that the New Deal as now constituted is sufficient to achieve the desired goals. Mr. Amlie, a third party movement leader, quite naturally believes that a third party is essential for progress. Senator Gerald P. Nye of North Dakota, who has been prominently mentioned as a Presidential candidate in a third party movement, will preside.

Boston Town Meeting

The Women's Republican Club of Boston has adapted the "Town Meeting of the Air" idea from the national networks into a local radio program, which it calls the "New England Town Meeting," heard Wednesday afternoons, WEEI, at 2:30 p. m. This discussion program is conducted similarly to the national network program.

The program idea is of course admirable and should serve as an excellent springboard to discuss topics of genuine interest. But perhaps we could demur slightly at the subject which the ladies have chosen for debate tomorrow afternoon. It is: "Are Clothes Important in a Woman's Life?" Our deponent, one of the members of the stronger sex, arises to inquire "Is there any need for women to discuss such a subject among themselves?"

A. D. H.

What's Going On in the Arts

"Winterset"

POETIC drama is revived in Maxwell Anderson's "Winterset," presented last night at the Shubert for the first time in Boston. The author has already employed this style in his plays about Mary of Scotland and Elizabeth of England. Here he uses it in a play of these times, a play which, moreover, being inspired by a famous pay-roll-murder trial, carries important social implications.

Both these features, the attribution of poetic speech to contemporary characters and the injection of a social problem into a present-day play, have agitated comfortable mentalities. We are told that poetry is permissible in historical plays, that it falls acceptably from the lips of the well-placed, but that it hardly sits well in the mouths of outcasts under Brooklyn Bridge. But why not? Byron was a poet, but Keats was a better one. Moreover, beauty is no longer regarded as a prerogative of the aristocracy. Indeed, who are our aristocrats? There are dictators and demagogues, but these are not, as a class, aristocrats, nor do they employ poets at their courts. For poetry, we shall perhaps have to go to the dispossessed.

Besides, Mr. Anderson is not writing a realistic play. He has deliberately raised his story from the specific to the universal, and the use of poetry is of great help in this elevation. It is also a dramatic aid. It increases the tension of the action, for example, while the lovers await the gangsters' bullets in the final scene. At other points, it rather slows the action, as during the tiresome speeches of old Polonius-Esdras. Like his daughter, we listen for other sounds while he talks. But in the total effect the poetic style is justified.

We are told, further, that serious social problems have no place in the theater, which is for entertainment; goodness knows, we hear enough of these terrible things from the papers. It is true that the posing of a social problem on the stage is discomposing. It isn't at all like going to see a musical comedy, say, or a movie. Many people naturally resent being asked to think, when they have paid their money to have a good time. What can you do with fellows like Ibsen and Anderson, who insist upon regarding their drama as an art form which should treat of the life of the people? You could stay away from their plays, except that they cause so much talk that one has to see them.

The production, under the direction of Guthrie McClintic, does a great deal for the play, and so do the settings by Jo Mielziner, one showing the bridgehead, the other a basement tenement room. Burgess Meredith realizes vividly the suffering of the Hamlet-hero. Margo is appealing as the waif who loves him, but her personality intrudes somewhat upon the character. Lee Baker's Judge Gaunt, though rather literal in his early scenes, takes on dignity and authority in the scene of the confrontation with the boy. The other parts are satisfactorily assumed.

L. A. S.

Monday Symphony Concert

WITH Marjorie Church as pianoforte soloist, Dr. Koussevitzky arranged an interesting program for the fifth Monday concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, given last night in Symphony Hall: Haydn, Symphony in E flat, No. 99; Saint-Saëns, Pianoforte Concerto No. 5 in F major; Wagner, Prelude to "Lohengrin," Prelude and Liebestod from "Tristan," Prelude to "Meistersinger."

The Haydn, recently heard at the Friday-Saturday concerts, was played with apparently the same care as at its first revival. The tempo of the final Vivace was, we fancy, swifter than Haydn ever dared to dream of, but when one has a virtuoso orchestra, why not drive it well? The demonstration which followed the performance was wholly justified.

And for that matter, so was the tumult which followed the Wagner group. Dr. Koussevitzky has been known to draw lingering sweetness from the "Tristan" music, but on this occasion his emotion was well curbed and the result was a long crescendo, built carefully phrase upon phrase, and coming to a stirring climax.

It is some time since the oddly contrived fifth pianoforte concerto of Saint-Saëns has been played at a Boston Symphony concert. Miss Church is to be thanked for reviving it, even though it does not carry the brilliance of thematic material incorporated in the C minor. It is a severe task for the performer, a task which Miss Church met at every point. Her technic is fluent and flexible, her touch musical and she approaches her instrument with respect for its limitations. The audience tendered her a merited ovation, and in remembering her fine performance one must not forget the excellent support lent by Dr. Koussevitzky and the orchestra.

G. M. S.

Boston Art Club

FLOWER and garden paintings occupy the larger gallery of the Boston Art Club, Dartmouth Street at Newbury. This display is supplemented by a one-man show of paintings by Arthur F. Musgrave, and by half a dozen sculptures.

The flowers represent the manifold modes of painting still-life in this community. Nearly 100 pieces hang side by side, with little if any conflict. Some are visualized in full, bright blossom, some in pallid, delicate schemes, a few tightened into conventionalization. On the whole, however, the pictures hold to a naturalism qualified with decorative features. Most of the painters achieve a joyousness and exuberance which they lack in other subjects. The blossoming flower seems an inspiration and somehow exacts from the painter an extra effort which is repaid in the vitality of the picture. Although certain pieces stand out especially, such for example as "Christmas Roses," by Aimée Lamb, and "The Geranium and the Mountain," by Robert Strong Woodward, there are many notable contributions.

Arthur F. Musgrave offers a number of landscapes and a few still-lifes. He invariably maintains an appropriate balance between the decorative and the illustrational. His colors are fresh and discerningly differentiated. He uses comparatively few strokes. Many of the subjects are of Cape Cod.

The sculptures are bracketed under the label "Garden," although one might place some of them in another environment with no breach of sculptural convention. To us it seems something to ponder about, even to bemoan, that sculptors of today must seek so assiduously an outlet for their wares. The art has somehow lost its status as a necessity.

"The Lesson," by Fred D. Cotton, is an entertaining venture in the portrayal of a mother teaching her child to walk. Mr. Cotton has bent every effort (or should we say every line) in the attempt to play up the excitement and poignancy of this moment. This is romantic sculpture, active and emotional, a contrast with the symbolic "Progress" by Franz Denghausen, which is a figure modeled to gain a fully rounded plastic design. In the former the onlooker is aroused by motion and feeling, in the latter he is stirred by the design of swelling and receding forms which in the aggregate tell a story relatable only in sculpture.

D. A.

Boston Stage Notes

The "Ghost Train" is now in its fifth week at the Copley.

Next Monday evening at the Plymouth, "Personal Appearance" is scheduled to begin an engagement.

A new musical piece, called "On Your Toes," will compete at the Shubert, during the week of March 23, with the Metropolitan Opera.

Quiet on Beacon Hill

Tuesday ordinarily is one of the heaviest hearing days on Beacon Hill. Today, however, only nine committees are meeting, with only 30 measures before them for discussion. On a busy Tuesday 15 committees are often in session with the measures running over 120.

Some explanation for the light day may be obtained through the number of committees meeting in executive session. These meetings are not open to the public. In them the committee members discuss what they should do on proposed legislation. The banks and banking committee, labor and industries committee and that on civil service are holding private sessions.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

990kc-WBZ-303m	990kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00 Drake University presents Von Flotow's opera "Martha"..	Network dramatic sketch and speaker	Jimmy Farrell, songs; orch.... Carl Moore and His Band.....	Hits and Encores: talks; music "Wilderness Road": sketch....
5:15 "The Singing Lady": sketch.	The Charlotte Ensemble:	"Jack Armstrong": sketch....	Hits and Encores: talks; music
5:30 Little Orphan Annie: sketch.	string orchestra	"Dick Tracy": sketch.....	Hits and Encores: talks; music
6:00 News; Supper Show: songs..	The Evening Tattler: sketch..	Yankee News Service.....	Fray and Baum, pianists.....
6:15 Songs in the Night.....	News; musical program.....	"News of Youth".....	Ray Jones, vocalist.....
6:30 News; soloist; sports briefs..	Records; John B. Kennedy....	Musical Moments; recording..	"Secret Agent X-9" sketch...
6:45 Lowell Thomas, news.....	NBC musical program.....	"Renfrew of the Mounted"..	Yankee News Service.....
7:00 "Easy Aces"; comedy sketch.	"Amos 'n' Andy"; sketch....	"Myrt and Marge"; sketch....	Talk, Rep. Schuyler Merritt..
7:15 20th Century Ideas: talk....	"Popeye the Sailor": sketch..	Soloists; popular orchestra...	Jack Fisher's Orchestra.....
7:30 Lum and Abner: sketch.....	After-Dinner Revue: vocalist.	Kate Smith; Miller's Orchestra	Saving Golf Strokes.....
7:45 Nature Club: sketch.....	"Strange As It Seems".....	Boake Carter, news comment.	Hod Williams's Orchestra.....
8:00 Crime Clues: Spencer Dean	Leo Reisman and orchestra;	Lucy Monroe, Fritzi Scheff,	Gabriel Heatter, comment....
8:15 mystery drama	soloists; Phillips Lord	Frank Munn; concert orch.	"Boy From Ireland".....
8:30 Edgar Guest in Welcome	Wayne King and his dance	Lawrence Tibbett, baritone;	"Music for Today": soloists
8:45 Valley; soloists; sketch; or.	orchestra; vocalist	William Daly's Orchestra....	and quartet .....
9:00 Ben Bernie and All the Lads:	"Vox Pop—The Voice of the	Caravan: Walter O'Keefe;	Henry Halstead's Orchestra..
9:15 Cantor: Parkyakakas	People"; sidewalk interviews	Casa Loma Orch.; soloists .	Henry Halstead's Orchestra..
9:30 Helen Hayes in "The New	Donald Novis: Gloria Graf-	Fred Waring and His Penn-	Yankee News Service.....
9:45 Penny": Mark Warnow's Or.	ton; Eddy Duchin's Orch....	sylvanians; soloists	Third period, Bruins-Montreal
10:00 Debate, "New Deal vs. New	Sigmund Romberg; Deems	"Mary Pickford's Parties at	hockey game, Boston.....
10:15 Party"; network talks	Taylor; soloists; orchestra..	Pickfair"; orchestra	Perley Stevens's Orchestra....
10:30 WBZA Players, from Spring-	Jimmie Fidler's Gossip.....	Dramatizations of the news..	Perley Stevens's Orchestra....
10:45 field studio	Joe Reichman's Orchestra....	Spotlight revue: variety.....	Clyde Barrie; orchestra.....
11:00 Reports; news; Joe Rines	Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news	Yankee News Service	Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra.....
11:15 and his dance orchestra...	Sport review; recordings.....	Hudson-DeLange Orchestra....	Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra.....
11:30 Fifth annual "Hello America"	Art Jarrett's Orchestra.....	Will Osborne's Orchestra.....	Meyer Davis's Orchestra.....
11:45 Veterans Foreign Wars....	Jesse Crawford, organist.....	Will Osborne's Orchestra.....	Meyer Davis's Orchestra.....

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

9:00 WBZ, "Hyms of All Churches."

9:30 WORL (920kc), Good Cheer Service, conducted by The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; hymns, readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy and other authorized literature.

11:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), United States Army Band concert.

12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

12:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

2:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), American School of the Air.

2:30 WEEI, New England Town Meeting: "Have Older People Failed as Leaders?"

3:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Rochester Civic Orchestra concert.

4:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

4:00 WAAB (WABC—Columbia), Curtis Institute of Music recital.

4:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), United States Navy Band Symphony Orchestra concert.

5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

Dinner and After

8:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Cavalcade of America: sketch; soloists; orch.

8:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Rendezvous: Charlie Leland; soloists; Clyde Lucas's Orchestra.

8:00 WEEI (WEAF — National), "One Man's Family"; dramatic sketch from San Francisco.

8:15 WMEX (WMCA—Intercity), "Five Star Final"; news dramatizations.

8:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), Frank Simons's Concert Band; Bennett Chapple, narrator.

8:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), George Burns and Gracie Allen, comedians; Milton Watson, tenor; Jacques Renard and his orchestra.

9:00 WNAC (WABC — Columbia), Rosa Ponselle, soprano; chorus; Andre Kostelanetz's Orchestra.

9:00 WEEI (WEAF — National), "Town Hall Tonight"; Fred Allen and company; orchestra.

9:00 WMEX (WMCA—Intercity), "Opera Gems"; soloists; orchestra.

9:00 WAAB, Annual Highway Safety Drive; speakers; music.

9:30 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), Alfred Wallenstein's Sinfonietta; concert orchestra.

9:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "20,000 Years in Sing Sing"; dramatic sketch.

9:30 WNAC (WABC — Columbia), Ray Noble's Orchestra; Connie Boswell, vocal group.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), John Charles Thomas, baritone; concert orch.

10:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), "Gang Busters"; G-Men sketch.

10:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), Cleveland Symphony Orchestra, Artur Rodzinski, conductor.

10:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), dramatizations of the news.

'The Monitor Views the News'

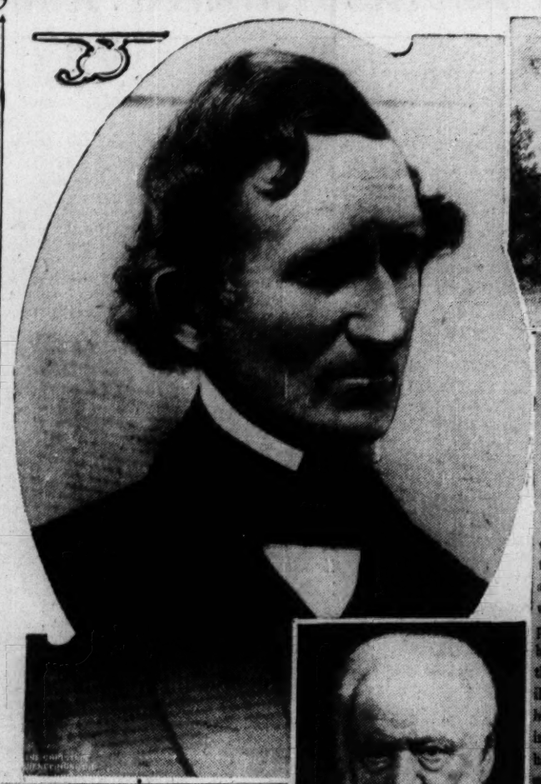
12:00	WORL	920kc
1:45	WBZ	990kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc

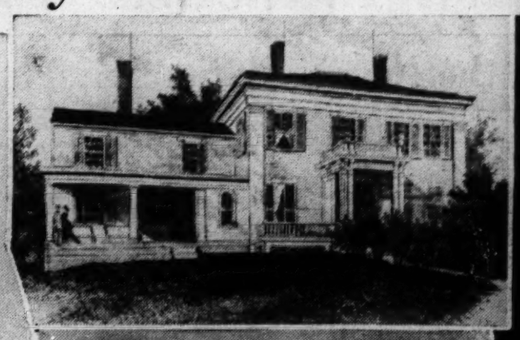
Shortwave

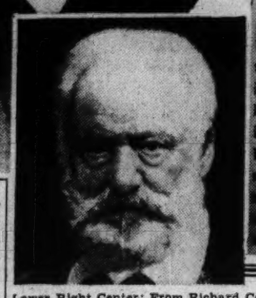
1:45	W1XK	9.57mc
5:00	W1XK	9.57mc
5:30	W1XAL	11.79mc

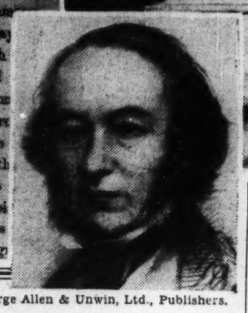
New England Blacksmith Early Advocated a League of Nations

Teachings of Elihu Burritt in the middle of the last century are embodied in the $10,000,000 Peace Temple of the League recently dedicated at Geneva.









PEACE PAPERS FOR THE PEOPLE

BY ELIHU BURRITT

THE PIONEERS OF PEACE.

We are now on the eve, as it were, of that great and ... demonstration to which the friends of peace, on both sides of the Atlantic have been looking forward with such lively anticipations during the last six months. "Peace has her victories no less than war;" and we have recently ... plated two of her great days of progress. A greater day believe is before us. We are strong in hope and faith ... the Paris Congress in August will add another and ... illustrious victory to the series which peace has won ... humanity in these latter years. If the result of the appr... ing demonstration shall realise our expectations, those ... have laboured in the cause during the day of its small th... may thank God, and take courage to believe that its ... dawn is close at hand, and that they may live to joi... the general jubilee which shall hail its advent. As ... vision of the new era, predicted by holy men of old, g...

Lower Right Center: From Richard Cobden and Foreign Policy, by William Harbutt Dawson, George Allen & Unwin, Ltd., Publishers. Right: By a Staff Photographer

World Peace Has Been Sought for Years

Left—Elihu Burritt, Early American Apostle of Peace. Upper Center—The Burritt Home at New Britain, Conn. Lower Center—Part of One of Burritt's Leaflets on Peace. Right—Memorial to Elihu Burritt at New Britain, Conn. Lower Left—Victor Hugo, French Author and President of Paris Peace Congress in 1849. Lower Right—Richard Cobden, Who Offered First Bill for International Arbitration Before the British Parliament

Opening of the new $10,000,000 home for the League of Nations in Geneva last week again focused some attention on Elihu Burritt, the New England blacksmith who interested himself in the cause of world peace a century ago and who is credited by many with having inaugurated in large degree the movement of which the League is the outstanding present-day expression.

Besides constituting a saga of dauntless peace activity, the story of Mr. Burritt includes many absorbing aspects of self-education and advancement. He was born in New Britain, Conn., Dec. 8, 1810, and was left an orphan 15 years later. At 16 he was apprenticed to a blacksmith and worked over the forge until he was 21 when, under the genial persuasion of an older brother, he began a systematic course of self-instruction.

Mere recital of his accomplishments is almost breath-taking in this day of complex educational methods. He mastered Homer's Iliad in the original Greek with the sole aid of a Greek lexicon that had Latin definitives. He studied other languages, developing special aptitude for them, and gaining fluency in practically all European tongues.

By dint of hard work he accumulated sufficient money at the age of 27 to go to London, England. He walked from New Britain to Boston to take the boat, but passed a book store with a window of books on Oriental subjects that caught his eye. It is not hard to reconstruct the scene. There was the intent youth with his heart set on travel.

There before him were books offering entrance into a world possibly more wonderful even than England. The young man stood on one foot and then the other. He had only money for one or the other. The books won.

Mastered Ancient Languages

With the volumes under his arm he trudged to Worcester where he again worked as a blacksmith. In his spare time he studied and in the course of two years mastered Oriental tongues and Hebrew, Chaldaic, Syriac and Ethiopic. He broadened the base of his study at the Library of the Antiquarian Society and became a commercial traveler, developing a geniality of manner which won him many friends. In 1846, nine years after his first attempt, he sailed for England and the great adventure in behalf of peace.

It was only a matter of weeks after he arrived in England before Burritt was head over heels in what appears to be the first concerted effort to guarantee world peace by means of conference and arbitration. With friends in Manchester and Birmingham he evolved the basis of an international association called "The League of Universal Brotherhood."

Had Broad Purposes

This was designed not only for the abolition of war but also for the promotion of friendly and fraternal feelings and relations between all countries. It was formally organized in May, 1847.

Soon after Louis Phillipi fled from France (1848), Burritt crossed to Paris to prepare to hold a conference of friends of peace from all countries. It was said at that time that no such meeting had ever been previously held on the Continent. Friction, however, arose in Paris and it was decided to hold the conference in Brussel in September, 1848.

Some 150 delegates, representing principal nations, including Great Britain, France, Germany, Holland, were present. The meeting was called a "peace conference" by both English and Continental newspapers.

The principal resolution might well have been adopted by one of our more recent peace conferences.

"Resolved: That this Congress declares that the appeal to arms for regulating different international difficulties is a custom which, at the same time, relizion, reason, justice and the interest of the people condemn; consequently it is a duty and means safety for the civilized world to adopt suitable measures in order to effect the entire abolishment of war."

After the Brussels meeting, the League of Universal Brotherhood united with the London Peace Society in a special effort to press upon the consideration of the English Parliament a resolution to be brought forward by Richard Cobden, an ardent peace worker and friend of Burritt, for stipulated arbitration or for special treaties between all governments of Christendom by which they would bind themselves to arbitrate any question they could settle between themselves by ordinary negotiation.

Mr. Burritt traveled up and down the United Kingdom in behalf of this cause and much interest was aroused by the time it came up for consideration. On June 11, 1849, only a day before it was scheduled to be placed before Parliament, the peace workers held a meeting in Exeter Hall. In a speech by Edward Miall the keynote was hit.

"Peoples," he asserted, "never desire to go to war with one another. If warlike passions are ever excited in them it is by action of their governments. But squabbling diplomats, quarrelsome governments, the occupants of thrones anxious for celebrity and the power of their respective houses, royal marriages and dynastic charges, these are the questions about which nations are brought into collision. Take away from governments the instruments and facilities of warfare and they will be peaceable enough."

But the resolution was turned down by Parliament 176 to 70. Not daunted, Burritt immediately set about organizing another peace conference. It was held in Paris in October of 1849 and attracted 700 delegates. From the United States came Amasa Walker of Massachusetts, President Allen of Bowdoin College, Charles Durkee of Wisconsin, and President Mahan of Oberlin College. Victor Hugo, the celebrated French author, was chosen president of the conference, with vice-presidents from each of the principal nations. Burritt was chosen secretary. Assisting him was Henry Richard of England.

A third and a fourth peace meeting were promoted by Burritt before his passing. The Advocate of Peace, published in London said of him:

"Probably no other man of his generation has done so much for the cause of peace than the late Elihu Burritt. By his speeches and by his writings he reached millions of people, and influenced them for peace. His labors for this cause, both in Europe and this country (England) were truly wonderful."

New Attempt Made To Settle Troubles At the Whiten Mills

NORTHBRIDGE, Mass., March 3 (AP)—Another attempt to settle the differences between the Paul Whitin Manufacturing Company and the members of the U. T. W. Union, who have been on strike for the past six weeks, was scheduled for today. Local union representatives and mill officials will meet without benefit of federal conciliators or U. T. W. A. national officials.

Company officials said today they had invited conciliators Carl E. L. Gill and A. R. Hagner to attend, but they had declined the invitation. It is believed the official action two weeks ago by the union, advising the federal men that their services would not be needed, influenced the decision.

Conciliator Gill was assigned to the case by federal officials at the start of the strike, on request of the union. He later brought in Mr. Hagner and the two men worked with both union representatives and mill officials in an effort to bring about a settlement.

Town of Dana Free of Debt

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DANA, Mass., March 3—This town is free of debt, it was revealed at the annual town meeting. Furthermore, by the transfer of $4000 from the excess and deficiency fund to reduce taxes the local rate probably will be around $25 a $1000 valuation.

CRABMEAT AT ITS FRESHEST AND BEST

In and About Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Last week we promised we'd mention the whereabouts of the inexpensive copies of the new bandana-bags, when they came in. They are at Filene's . . . for $3 . . . and come in various fabrics as well as practical suede. They have two zipper arrangements, and lay out perfectly flat . . . all the better for finding elusive lipsticks and such.

Top Hat Braids

It was, of course, yesterday that we saw the "Top Hat" braids, with which you can easily vary your coiffure, but there's a chance that there are a few left . . . at R. H. White's, on the beauty balcony. We've never seen them duplicated in quality for less than $5; yet these are specially priced at $1.45.

Tailored Suits

Two man-tailored suits that are classically correct, yet set a pace of their own, are shown at the Emily Shops . . . 35 Temple Place. The first one comes in smart worsted, in gray, oxford, navy or brown and is all beautifully hand finished. Sizes 12-20, for $16.95.

The other one is a walking suit with two skirts! . . . one of matching oxford; the other a swank morning stripe. Every single detail in this suit has been frankly "lifted" from men's English walking suits; from the cut of the lapel to its braided edge. Priced at $22.75; and don't forget, you get two skirts!

New Shirt Blouse

Just about the cleverest tailored shirt-blouse we've seen to go with suits like the aforementioned, we found in Jordan Marsh Company's accessory department. It's a duplicate of your husband's "dress shirt," and has rows of tiny tucks running up and down the bosom, as well as shirt-stud buttons and a satin bow tie that goes all the way around the neck, and shows while it's doing it. It costs less than $2.

Belt That Ties

Jay's has a new belt, the like of which we haven't come across before. It's a two-strand affair of black patent leather, and it doesn't buckle . . . it ties! With a splash bow of any colored taffeta ribbon, right at your waist.

Synthetic Blush

Along with wispy veils and ruffly ruffles comes the announcement, from nowhere in particular and everywhere in general, that the "blush" is in again. In other words, there's a new fashion-in-faces! Along with this bit of news came the realization that we were in what might be termed more or less of a fashion dilemma. For we can't blush!

However, we now console ourselves with the thought that there must be thousands of other women who find themselves a bit deficient in this particular art, for Coty has created two new "blushing" shades of face powder! It is certainly simple to acquire this same effect with powder, because affer all it would be rather tiresome to have to keep remembering to blush constantly throughout the day, just because we were wearing one of the new shades of gray, with which we understand blush is the most flattering and becoming complexion tone.

These two new shades of Coty Air Spun powder are called Soleil d'Or, and Rachel Nacré. The first is especially for the girl whose skin is on the olive side; and the latter an exquisite shade for blonds and fair-skinned brunettes. Both of course, are on sale wherever Coty's products are to be found . . . in almost every shop.

Satin Lingerie

Honorable Mention to—The exquisite hand-made satin lingerie at Chandler's, for as little as $1.75! The cob-web sheer evening hosiery, in dainty pastel shades, at T. D. Whitney's. Those taffeta cummerbunds at Slattery's, that may be worn as a vestee for a suit, or to perk up a plain dress . . . $2. The casual coats with the generous fur collars at Peter Flynn's. They vary in price, but they are inexpensive. The anniversary sale at Plotkin Bros. . . . The new Scentall bath oil at R. H. Stearns. And the tiny powder scoops, that are just the thing for scooping face powder from box to compact . . . at any five and ten!

J. T.

[A Tuesday and Friday Feature]

Monitor Newscast Today Canceled

OWING to the presentation of the opera "Martha" by students of Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa, the 5 p. m. radiocast of "The Monitor Views the News" will be canceled today over Station WBZ.

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. A schedule containing announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Fridays of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

Massachusetts

Needham—Week days, 12 noon and 4 p. m.; WORL, 920kc.

'In Other Clothes' the Alibi

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTH HADLEY FALLS, Mass., March 3—The favorite alibi of motorists caught here without licenses or registration in the statewide police check up, was both simple and plausible. Police revealed today that the favorite explanation was that the drivers failed to change their licenses when they changed from working clothes into the Sunday suits.

Goodwin Attack Fails to Defeat Cape Selectman

BARNSTABLE, Mass., March 3 (AP)—Victor F. Adams continued as a selectman of Barnstable today despite the open suggestion of Frank A. Goodwin, registrar of motor vehicles, that he should be defeated at the town meeting election.

Mr. Goodwin charged that Mr. Adams and Chester Crocker, chairman of the board, overlooked alleged laxity on the part of Chief of Police William H. Pratt in prosecuting drunken driving and Sunday night urged that Mr. Adams be defeated. Mr. Adams was re-elected yesterday.

Both Mr. Pratt and Mr. Crocker denied Mr. Goodwin's allegations but Mr. Crocker called a private meeting for Wednesday to investigate the registrar's charges.

Fugitive Member Of the 'Gustin Gang' Captured by Police

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 3 (AP)—Wanted for murder in Boston, Thomas Callahan, alias Charles T. Doane, member of the notorious Gustin gang, was betrayed by his finger prints last night after he had been captured by Patrolman Thomas W. Kirnan in an 80-mile-an-hour chase.

Callahan readily admitted his identity when confronted with a circular bearing his picture and finger prints, issued by Boston police shortly after the dance hall slaying of John P. Keenan in that city on Nov. 6, 1933.

In the auto with him when arrested was Thomas Cuniff, who gave a Brooklyn, N. Y., address, but who is said by police to be well known in South Boston.

In the auto, when searched at police headquarters, were found several coin boxes from telephones, elaborate apparatus for forcing open coin boxes, and a canvas bag containing approximately $75 in nickels, dimes and quarters.

A Fall River newspaper, dated yesterday, was found on the driver's seat, and police of that city said that three telephone coin boxes had been looted in that city yesterday.

Domination of N. E. Railroads By Trunk Lines Is Denounced

A solution of the problem of trunk line domination of New England railroads, which has been bothering the New England Governors' Committee for quite some time, is offered today by the Boston Port Authority, in its seventh annual report.

Federal legislation to prevent railroads from buying stock in other roads except upon a finding by the Interstate Commerce Commission that the purchase of the stock was in the public interest, is the answer of the Port Authority to the problem.

Pennsylvania Assailed

"Pennsylvania Railroad domination of the New England roads must be broken if the principal New England lines are, in future, to have any choice whatever in determining their destinies," declares the report.

"Our immediate object is to assist in every possible way to bring about the independence of the New Haven and the Boston & Maine. When that is accomplished, it is time enough to discuss what ought to be done next in the matter of setting up a New England railroad policy to give the best service to the community. Of that community we do not forget that the ports are a vital part."

Police Work Assailed

A blast against "the poorest police protection of any major port in the country" was sounded by the report. City police boats are required to patrol the upper harbor, Dorchester Bay and President Roads, the report states. "The two boats now available are quite inadequate for the requirements of the service," the report says. The Police Commissioner is in accord with the view of the Port Authority, the report reveals, and he is seeking funds for four boats of modern design and adequate speed and also plans to organize the harbor division along modern port protection lines and entirely separate from the routine police divisions of the city.

Port Beautiful

Boston is a step nearer the "port beautiful" with more than 100 old hulks removed from the shore line and legislation enacted forbidding abandonment of ships in the harbor, plus work already done and planned to be continued of reforestation on harbor islands. A topographical and soil survey of islands other than federal islands has been completed and tree planting awaits only necessary funds. Trees are already growing on federal islands.

Amiable relations with labor at the port of Boston made this port conspicuous among the nation's seaports in 1935, in that there were no labor troubles, says the report. The co-operative attitude here does much to enhance the reputation of the port, it is pointed out.

Twenty-three new services have been attracted to Boston in the six years of existence of the Port Authority, the report shows. Improvements have been made in 31 other services.

WPA Administrator Bans Pay Boosts On Rhode Island Jobs

PROVIDENCE, March 3 (AP)—Wages paid to WPA workers in Rhode Island are not going to be increased, State Administrator J. Burleigh Cheney said today. He was commenting on the 10 per cent raise announced in Massachusetts yesterday.

Declaring conditions here make a raise in the scale "impossible and improper," Mr. Cheney said present rates are from 7 to 10 per cent below the scales in industry and commerce, "and we have got to hold it that much below industrial wages to avoid competition with private enterprise. I am not going to make any change in wages that will cause WPA men to refuse to go back to work on private jobs."

Mr. Cheney added that the spring season is one when farmers look for help, and he would not force farmers to pay higher wages by making WPA pay too attractive. He said men on WPA are getting 6 cents an hour more under WPA than they ever received under ERA. The base rate in Rhode Island is $52.50 a month for ordinary labor on WPA projects.

Hopedale Town Meeting Appropriates $152,295

HOPEDALE, Mass., March 3 (AP)—Eighteen town officers were re-elected yesterday in this mill community, one of the few places where the open ballot is in vogue. There was no opposition for any office. Less than 100 of the 1422 registered voters voted. They simply took a ballot with the names of the 18 candidates on it and dropped it in a box. There were no booths and no marking of ballots.

At a brief town meeting lasting only 15 minutes, appropriations of $152,295 were approved.

ABSOLUTELY SANITARY

The STATLER

preferred HOUSEHOLD TISSUES • TOWELS • NAPKINS • TOILET TISSUE

The Solka content increases the strength, softness and absorbency of Statler Towels—one of the most satisfactory household towels you have ever used. No increase in cost to you.

First National Stores INC.

Another list of Lenten Foods at extraordinary low prices. Many housewives are planning their menus each week from the specials offered by First National Stores.

FINAST STEAK SALMON

DEEP RED COLUMBIA RIVER SALMON

No ½ TIN 19c — No 1 TIN 33c

SALMON	PINK ALASKA	TALL TIN	10c
CRABMEAT	GEISHA OR CHATKA	No ½ TIN	21c
CODFISH	BEARDSLEY'S SHREDDED	2 PKGS	25c
TUNA FISH	LIGHT MEAT	2 No ½ TINS	25c

Egg prices are lower!

HENFIELD — ALL NEW ARRIVALS — GUARANTEED

EGGS DOZEN 33c

FANCY BROOKSIDE CREAMERY ROLLS

BUTTER LB 39c

SPINACH	FINAST - FANCY GARDEN SUPERIOR FLAVOR	2 No 2½ TINS	25c
TOMATOES	STANDARD RED RIPE	3 No 2 TINS	19c
TOMATOES	RICHMOND FANCY RED RIPE	3 No 2 TINS	29c

National Biscuit Specials

CHOCOLATE POMS	Lb Bulk 17c
GRAHAM CRACKERS	Lb Pkg 18c
RITZ CRACKERS	Lb Pkg 23c

DOUGHNUTS Plain or Sugared—Made from the finest doughnut flour known 2 DOZ 29c

FRUIT BREAD Joan's Special Loaf 10c

Another List of *Popular* LENTEN FOODS

MACARONI	OR FINAST SPAGHETTI	8 oz PKG	5c
JELL-O	GELATINE DESSERTS	3 PKGS	17c
BAKER'S COCOA		½ LB TIN	9c
BEECH-NUT SPAGHETTI		2 16 oz TINS	15c
BLUE ROSE RICE		3 LBS BULK	15c
FRENCH'S MUSTARD	SALAD CREAM	JAR	11c
PRUNES	SANTA CLARA MEATY	2 1 LB PKGS	15c
DUFF'S CAKE MIX		TIN	23c
CHIPSO	FLAKES OR GRANULES	2 LGE PKGS	37c
RICHMOND BEANS		1 LB TIN	5c
CO-OP. MAPLE SYRUP		8 oz JAR	17c
APRICOTS		LB BULK	21c
HEINZ SOUPS	ASSORTED	2 PINT TINS	25c
MAYONNAISE	FINAST 16 oz JAR 25c	8 oz JAR	15c

Fruits and Vegetables

ORANGES	Florida Extra Large Size	Doz	29c
SPINACH	Large Leaf	3 Lbs	17c
ICEBERG LETTUCE		Head	5c
CARROTS		Large Bunch	5c
NEW CABBAGE		3 Lbs	10c

New England McINTOSH APPLE CONTEST

Ask store manager for entry blank. $140.00 in cash prizes - lots of fun - simple rules. For young and old

McINTOSH FANCY HAND PICKED EATING APPLES 5 LBS 25c

PRICES EFFECTIVE IN BOSTON AND VICINITY

FIRST NATIONAL STORES

Worcester Salt

André Castaigne

Chef of The Roosevelt New York City

THE SALT THE GREAT CHEFS USE

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailings	Due	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Bremen	March 4	Cherbourg, March 10	Mar. 4, 1:00 pm	Mar. 4, 8:00 pm
*Am Banker	March 6	Plymouth, March 15	Mar. 5, 8:00 pm	Mar. 6, 8:00 am
†Champlain	March 7	Plymouth, March 14	Mar. 6, 8:00 pm	Mar. 7, 8:00 am
‡Transylvania	March 7	Londond'ry, March 15	Mar. 6, 8:00 pm	Mar. 7, 8:00 am
Deutschland	March 7	Cherbourg, March 15	Mar. 7, 1:00 pm	Mar. 7, 8:00 pm

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailings	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Maunganui	San Francisco, March 11	Mar. 6, 4:00 pm	Mar. 6, 7:30 pm

To China and Japan

Steamship	Sailings	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
President McKinley	Seattle, March 14	Mar. 9, 4:00 pm	Mar. 9, 7:30 pm

*Except France, Germany, and Italy. †Except Northern Ireland and Scotland. ‡Northern Ireland and Scotland.

Listed Stock Quotations

Many Issues Higher; Bullish Influences Prevail in Market

Commodity and Money Markets

Numerous Issues Have Good Gain In Active Trading

NEW YORK, March 3 (AP)—After an active and bullish advance today, the stock market took time off to study the President's new tax program.

During the process of attempting to interpret the plan to raise additional revenues for farm relief and payment of part of the soldiers bonus, traders stood aside and gave the ticker tape a rest. The bad guess of various brokerage customers on the recent Supreme Court TVA decision was recalled.

Many Hold Gains

While both buying and selling was virtually suspended for awhile, many stocks held gains of fractions to a points or so, and some mantained even wider advances. Allied Chemical, Eastman Kodak and Owens-Illinois glass, at the approach of the final hour, were up about 5 each.

Other shares on the upside included Johns-Manville, U. S. Industrial Alcohol, Marshall Field, Midland Steel products, Westinghouse Air Brake, Douglas Aircraft, General Motors, Chrysler, U. S. Steel, American Telephone, Western Union, Radio, Santa Fe, Pullman and Union Pacific.

The address at Memphis of President Gay of the New York Stock Exchange, in which he stressed the growth of cash investment buying of securities, was read with interest in brokerage quarters.

Confidence in a brighter railway picture was seen in the Interstate Commerce Commission's approval of the Great Northern plan to meet July maturities to be purchased or lent upon by the RFC.

The late tone was firm. Transfers approximated 2,500,000 shares.

Italian Bonds Lower

Recessions of fractions to more than 2 points today in Italian obligations following the abolition of private banking in Italy was the feature in the morning's bond market. U. S. Government bonds were steady, corporate loans mixed.

Selling of Italian issues chipped fractions to more than 2 points from Italian Credit Consortium 7s, series B; Meridionale Electric 7s, Italian 7s and Rome 6s.

Quietness in the domestic sector was ascribed by financial observers to the desire of investors to reappraise the outlook in terms of the Administration's pending tax plans.

Yesterday's strength in U. S. Government obligations was matched today by higher prices for such low yield corporate loans as Goodyear 5s, Pennsylvania General 4½s, Western Union 5s and Youngstown Sheet & Tube 5s.

Japanese loans were slightly lower, other foreigns mixed.

Charles Gay Says Trading in Stocks On a Sounder Basis

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 3 (AP)—Charles R. Gay, president of the New York Stock Exchange, asserted tonight that speculators seeking easy and quick profits in the stock market were the source of most of the troubles of the exchanges.

"What I would like to say to these people," said Mr. Gay in an address prepared for delivery before the Memphis Chamber of Commerce, "is that they stop, look and listen; that they equip themselves with all of the information that is available before they attempt to make 'easy money' in the stock market."

He said the institution's management regarded proper protection and safeguards to investors as a paramount obligation.

"Investment business has come forward prominently during and since the depression period," he continued. "From the setatistical de- ... that we have been able to ... brokerage accounts, it ap- ... the basis of buying for ... investment buying of ... is more than twice its size prior to 1930 in proportion to all business done in stocks on the Exchange.

"Speculative business, it has been assumed, pretty well takes care of itself: If we of the Stock Exchange see to it that investors are fairly and adequately served, we might properly say we have no worry about the situation of those who trade in securities for quick profit."

Despite the present "obscure" economic horizon, Mr. Gay declared himself optimistic.

"There is," he said, "a great task for capital and labor now in hand, to be performed productively, with a minimum of speculation and a maximum of solid return on money ... to work in fields already partly ...oped."

Chicago Board

Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
Wheat					
May	1.00⅛	1.00⅝	.90⅛	1.00⅜	+ ⅛
July	.90⅝	.90⅞	.83⅜	.89⅛	— ⅛
September	.85⅜	.89⅛	.88⅜	.89	— ⅛
Corn					
May	.60⅜	.61¼	.60⅜	.61	+ ⅛
July	.60⅛	.61⅛	.60⅛	.61	+ ⅛
September	.61	.61	.60⅝	.60⅜	— ⅛
Oats					
May	.28⅞	.28⅞	.28⅝	.28⅞	+ ⅛
July	.28⅛	.28⅛	.28⅛	.28⅛	—
September	.28¼	.28¼	.28	.28	— ⅛
Rye					
May	.57¼	.57½	.57	.57½	+ ⅛
July	.57	.57	.56⅝	.56⅞	—
September	.56⅝	.56⅝	.56⅜	.56⅝	—
Barley					
May	.84	.84	.84	.84	—

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last
May	.83⅝	.82⅛	.82⅛
July	.84⅝	.84⅛	.84⅛
October	.84⅛	.83⅜	.84

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, March 2 (AP)—The position of the Treasury Feb. 28: Receipts, $9,870,115; expenditures, $21,922,577; net balance, $1,772,449,788. Customs receipts for the month, $31,341,724. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $2,339,908,110; expenditures, $4,742,647,739 (including $2,204,587,626 of emergency expenditures). Excess of expenditures, $2,402,539,619. Gross debt, $30,521,193,286, a decrease of $3,280,457 under the previous day. Gold assets, $10,183,447,828.

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

11936 High	Range Low	Div. in $		High	Low	Last Mar.3	Last Mar.2
49⅞	45	1.80	Abraham & Str				
13⅞	10⅞	.10b	Adams Express	48½	48½	48½	
35⅜	33½	2	Adams Millis	13½	13½	13⅝	13⅜
28	27½	.60	Adressograph	33½	33½	33½	33⅛
4½	1⅝		Advance Rumely	26⅞	26½	26⅝	26⅜
8⅜	7⅞	.60	Affiliated Prod	4	3⅝	3⅞	3⅞
196	168½	3f	Air Reduction	8⅝	8	8⅝	8¼
3¼	2		Airway Elec App	183	182	182½	
17⅞	15⅞	.60f	Alaska-Juneau	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	3
45⅞	37½		Allegheny pr pf (n)	15⅞	15½	15½	15⅝
4⅝	2⅜		Allegheny Corp (h)	4	3¾	4	3⅞
30⅜	13⅜		Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	27½	26⅜	27⅛	26½
29½	12½		Allegheny pf xw (h)	26⅜	25⅞	26⅛	
29⅛	13¼		Allegh pf ww XL (h)	28⅜	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜
39¼	30½	1	Alleghany Steel	37½	37½	37⅞	37⅜
27¾	23⅞	1	Allied Mills	25	24½	24½	24½
176	157	6	Allied Chem	181	177	181	176
8⅞	6¾		Allied Stores	8½	8⅜	8½	8¼
47¼	35⅜		Allis Chalmers	46⅜	44	46	44
23⅞	20½	1	Alpha Port Cem	23¾	22½	22¾	
74½	69	5	Allied Stores pf	73¾	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜
5⅝	3⅜		Amal Leather	4½	4⅜	4½	
47½	37⅞	2	Amal Leather pf	43	42⅜	43	
92⅜	75	2	Amerada	91¾	91¾	91¾	91½
63¼	52	3	Am Ag Ch Del	58½	57¾	58½	57
47⅞	42½	.50b	Am Bank Note	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	44¾
24⅞	14¼		Am Crystal Sug	24¼	23⅜	23⅞	24
94½	89½	6	Am Crys Sug pf	95	95	95	94½
50¾	42½	1f	Am Brake S&F		50⅞	50⅞	50⅞
132½	125¾	7	Am Brake S&F pf	128½	128½	128½	128¼
134½	115¾	4f	Am Can	127	125½	126⅞	125½
166½	163	7	Am Can pf	165	165	165	
41	32⅜		Am Car & Fdry	40¼	39½	39⅝	39½
73½	62		Am Car & F pf	70⅝	70½	70⅝	
44½	31		Am Chain	42	41¼	41½	41
95	88	3f	Am Chicle	94½	94½	94½	
13¾	8½		Am Colortype	12	11⅜	12	11¾
31⅜	27		Am Com Alcohol	30⅞	29⅛	30½	29⅝
3⅛	1½		Am Encaustic (h)	3	2⅝	2⅞	3
9⅝	7		Am European	13⅜	13½	13⅝	12½
43	29¾		Am & For Pow	8¼	8	8	8
37⅞	26		Am & For Pow pf	39	37⅝	39	37
17⅛	12¼		Am & For P 6	34⅛	33¾	34¼	
18½	13	1	Am & For P 3pf	15⅞	15⅛	15½	15
81¼	37	2.40	Am Hawaiian	41	38⅛	38⅝	38
4¾	3		Am Hide & L	7¾	7¼	7½	7¼
12⅞	10⅜		Am Home Pr	41¼	40⅛	41	40⅜
13⅞	11⅜		Am Ice	4	4	4	4
36⅜	33¼		Am International	12	12	12	11⅞
95½	73¼		Am Locomotive	35½	34½	34½	34⅜
15	10¼		Am Loco pf	93	93	93	
35⅜	27⅜		Am Mach & Met	14½	13⅜	13⅝	
29⅛	25	.80	Am Meter	34⅜	34½	34½	34⅜
39½	35½	1½	Am Mach & Fy		25¾	25⅝	25⅝
11⅞	7½		Am News	40	38¼	40	37⅝
47	36⅜	1¼	Am Power & Lt	9½	9¼	9⅜	9⅛
56¼	43	1½	Am P&L 5% pf	43⅞	42⅞	43⅝	
27⅜	22½		Am P&L 6% pf	51⅜	50⅛	51⅛	49½
34	23⅜	1.20	Am Radiator	23¾	23¼	23¼	23¼
113¼	89¾	.60	Am Rolling Mill	32⅛	31⅞	32	31⅞
76⅛	20¾		Am Safety Razor	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
31	75¾	2	Am Seating vtc	24	23⅝	23	23⅛
89⅞	56¾	.40b	Am Shipbuilding	30	29½	30	29½
105¾	104	6	Am Smelt & Ref	70	68⅝	69¾	69
73½	65	3f	Am Snuff	106	106¾	106	
102½	94¾	5	Am Tobacco	65	65	65	66
104	96	5	Am Tobacco B	98	96	96	95⅞
33⅜	23¾		Am Steel Fdries	33½	32	32¾	32⅛
115	107¾	2	Am Steel F pf	113½	113½	113½	
142	136	6	Am Tobacco pf	146	145½	146	144
36	33½	2	Am Stores	33⅞	33½	33½	33½
58½	52	2	Am Sugar Ref	60⅝	59	59¾	59
141⅞	129	2	Am Sug Ref pf	139¼	139¼	139½	
78	155¾	9	Am Tel & Tel	174⅞	173½	174⅞	173
8½	6¼		Am Type Fdrs (h)	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	7
35	29		Am Tp P pf (h)	31½	30½	30½	31½
26⅜	23	1f	Am Sum Tob	23½	23½	23½	
24⅛	21¼	1	Am Wat W & E	24¼	23⅜	23½	23⅜
100	92¾	6	Am Wat 1pf	96¾	96	96¾	96
11½	9⅛		Am Woolen	10⅜	10½	10½	10½
70¾	62	1	Am Woolen pf	66	65⅝	65⅞	65½
2	1⅛		Am Writ Pap (h)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
10	7¼		Am Yp P pf (h)	8⅝	8¼	8¼	8⅜
7¼	4⅝		Am Zinc Lead&S	7¾	7¼	7¼	7⅛
65	44		Am Zinc Lead&S pf	72	71	71	71¼
36¼	28	.25b	Anaconda Cop	35¾	34⅞	35¾	35½
24½	15½	.60	Anchor Cap	23¾	22½	23¾	
111	104¾	6½	Anchor Cap pf	109½	109⅜	109⅜	109½
15	11⅝		Andes Copper	14	14	14	14
59	41½	1f	A P W Paper	43¾	42½	43¼	41⅝
134½	105¼	7	Archer Daniels	43¾	42½	43¼	42⅝
79	43¾		Armour Del pf	110	109⅜	110	109¼
85	66¼	6	Armour Ill	65	63⅝	63⅞	63⅝
13¾	7½	50	Armour Ill pr pf	8⅜	8	8⅜	8¼
22½	8½		Arnold Constable	23¾	22½	23¾	
52½	47½	1½	Artloom Corp	14¾	14	14½	13⅜
16¼	13½		Armstrong Cork	20½	19¾	20¼	20½
77¾	59	2e	Atchison T&SF	52⅛	51¾	52	51⅝
35¾	29		Atl Coast Line	17⅜	16¾	17⅜	16¼
16⅞	12		Atl Gulf & W I	76	74½	76	74½
34	27⅛		Atl Refining	32½	31⅜	32¼	32½
73	48	2f	Atlas Tack	15½	15½	15½	
30⅝	28¼		Auburn Auto	33½	31¾	33⅛	32
50½	40⅛		Austin Nichols	67	67	67	
10⅛	8		Aviation Corp Del	28¼	27½	27½	27¼
6¾	4⅜			6¼	5⅞	6¼	6
			—B—				
67⅛	41¼		Baldwin Loco (h)				
54½	37¾		Baldwin Loco pf (h)	6	53⅜	53¾	53⅝
24¼	16¼		Balt & Ohio	22⅞	22¼	22⅝	22½
24¼	22¼		Balt & Ohio pf	31¾	31¾	31⅞	31¾
110⅜	109	6½	Bamberger pf	110½	110½	110½	110½
117½	114	7	Bangor & Ar pf	116	116	116	115½
74⅜	63½		Barker Bros	17¼	17	17⅛	17⅜
18⅜	14⅜	.75	Bayuk Cig	70	70	70	69¾
20½	18	.50e	Barnsdall A	17¼	17	17¼	17¼
20½	15⅝	3f	Beatrice Cream	20¼	19⅞	20	19¾
15⅞	13½	1	Belding Hem	89	89	89	87½
57⅜	56¾		Beth Steel Del	15½	15¼	15½	15½
26⅜	23½	1½f	Bendix Aviation	59	58½	58⅞	58¾
23½	20		Benefucial Ind Ln	25½	24¾	25½	24¾
18	17¼	2f	Best & Co	22⅞	22½	22⅞	22⅝
69⅞	48		Beth Steel Dels pf	52¾	th52	52¾	52
132½	120¾	13½	Bethlehem Steel	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	17⅝
39⅛	23	.25	Beth Steel pf	59¼	58¼	59	
20¼	15¼	.10b	Bigelow Sanford	131⅜	131½	131½	132½
113	112		Blaw Knox	39¼	38¾	38¾	39
113	109¾	7	Beth Steel Del 7pf	19¾	19¼	19⅝	19¼
26½	20⅞		Bloomingdale pf	114⅛	113⅞	113⅞	114¼
76¼	20¾		Boeing Airplane	110½	110¼	110¼	110¼
31	75¾	2	Bohn Alum & Br	24⅜	23¼	23⅞	23⅝
89⅞	56¾	.40b	Bon Ami B	58¾	57¼	58¾	57¾
105¾	104	6	Bon Ami A	96½	96½	96½	96½
80½	64	3f	Borden	29¼	28¾	28¾	28¼
112	77½		Borg Warner	82½	80¾	82¼	81
60⅛	51⅞	2f	Boston & Maine	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	9⅝
86	157⅜	4f	oBtany A of (h)	27⅝	27	27⅝	27
57	48	3	Bridgeport Brass	62¼	59	62¼	59½
46½	41	2f	Bridger Strat	18¼	17⅞	18	17⅞
94⅜	90¼	6	Bristol Myers	59¼	57½	59½	57
107⅜	44⅜		Brooklyn Man T	46¼	46¼	46¼	46½
56½	52	3	Brooklyn M T pf	45⅞	45	45	45¾
117⅜	87⅜		Brooklyn Queens	99	98⅞	99	99½
14¼	8⅞		Brooklyn Un Gas	9¾	9¼	9¼	9½
141⅜	87⅛		Brunswick Balks	52½	52¼	52⅜	52¾
11⅜	10⅜		Bucyrus Erie	11¼	10¾	10⅞	11¼
113½	17⅜	2g	Bucyrus E cv pf	13	12¾	12¾	12½
3⅜	2¼		Bucyrus E pf	18½	18	18	17⅞
9⅜	8¼		Budd Mfg rts	105	105	105	
96	85		Budd Mfg	4¼	3¾	4¼	3⅜
13⅜	12		Budd Mfg pf	13½	12¾	13½	12½
31⅛	22¾		Budd Wheel	96	94⅞	96	94
19⅛	11½		Bullard	13¾	12⅞	13	13
3¾	1⅞		Bulova Watch	28⅛	27	28	27¼
3⅜			Burns Bros A (h)	18¾	18¾	18¾	19
14¾	7⅝	.60f	Burns Bros B (h)	2	2	2	2
57⅜	21¾		Burroughs Add	2¼	2⅛	2¼	2
18⅛	8¼		Bush Term (h)	31⅛	30⅛	30¾	30⅜
7⅜	2⅝		Bush Term deb (h)	6¼	5⅝	6¼	5¾
25¾	19⅞		Butte Cop & Zinc	16	15¼	16	15¾
			Butterick (h)	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	3⅞
			Byers	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜	23½
			—C—				
37⅝	33⅛	1½	Calif Packing	34⅜	34½	34⅜	34⅜
1⅞	⅝		Callahan Z & L	1½	1⅜	1½	1½
8⅛	6		Calumet & Hecla	8¾	8½	8⅝	8¾
36⅝	30	1f	Campell WY&C	36⅜	35¾	35⅞	35⅝
16½	13¼	1	Canada Dry	14⅛	13¾	13⅞	13⅝
43½	38½	2	Canadian Pacific	14¾	14⅜	14⅝	14⅜
48⅝	45¾	3	Cannon Mills	39	39	39	
122	92½		Capital Admin pf	48½	48½	48½	
9¾	7¾	.20	Carriers & Gen Cp	9⅛	9	9⅛	9
116	7	7	Case Thresh	123¾	120½	123¼	121½
71⅞	54¾	2	Case Thresh pf	136¼	136¼	136¼	138
32¼	27⅞		Caterpillar Trac	71½	70¼	71½	70¾
21¾	19¼		Celanese Corp	29¾	29½	29⅝	28¾
30½	25⅜	1½	Celotex Co N	30¼	29	30	30½
57	47		Central Aguirre	31⅞	30⅜	31⅜	30½
9¾	8⅝		Central RR of NJ	53¼	53	53	53
50¾	47¾	4	Century Ribbon	8¾	8¾	8¾	
16⅜	13⅜		Cerro de Pasco	51⅝	51⅛	51½	51⅛
104	104	6	Certain-Teed	15¾	14¾	15⅛	14⅝
42½	22¼		Champ P&F pf	104	104	104	104
74½	59	3	Checker Cab Mfg	41	39	41	39
3¼	1½	2.80	Chesapeake Corp	69½	69	69	68½
6¼	2⅞		Chi & E Ill (h)	59¾	59¼	59¾	59¼
8⅛	4		Chi & E Ill pf (h)	2¾	2¾	2¾	2½
31⅜	28¼	1½	Chi & Gt West (h)	5¼	4¾	5¼	
27⅜	17¾		Chi & Gt W pf (h)	7	7	7	6¾
4⅛	3		Chi Mall Order	30½	30⅛	30⅜	30¼
17⅜	7		Chi Mil & St P (h)	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
4⅞	3½		Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	5½	4⅞	5⅛	4⅝
12½	7¾		Chi & N'western (h)	4¾	4¼	4¼	4¼
20⅞	16¾		Chi & N'west pf (h)	10½	10½	10½	10½
56	51¼		Chi Pneu Tool	18	17¾	17¾	17¾
7⅞	3⅝		Chi Pneu T pf	54⅞	54⅜	54⅜	54⅞
8	4⅜		Chi R1&P 6% (h)	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	6¼
36¼	25⅜	2	Chi R1&P 7% (h)	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	6¼
11⅞	7		Chickasha Tot O	27½	27¼	27½	27⅜
33	25	.25e	Childs Company	9¾	9¾	9¾	9⅝
99½	85½	4	Chile Copper	33	33	33	
110¾	107¼	4½	Chrysler	100½	97¼	100½	97⅛
19⅞	15¾	2	Cleve E J Co pf	109	109	109	
86½	72⅞	6½	City Ice & Fuel	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	-8⅜
29	23¾		City Ice & Fuel pf	81¼	81	81	81
48	40⅜	.80	City Stores	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	7⅛
46	40⅜	1f	Clark Equipment	40½	39	39½	38
80	50	2	Cleve Gr Brr Co	45⅞	45	45⅞	45
70½	53	1	Cleve & Pitts spl	50	50	50	45
97⅛	84	2	Clisett Peabody	59½	59	59	59½
20⅝	18½	.50	Coca Cola	95	94½	95	94
51⅝	43¾	.50b	Colgate-Palm-P	18½	18½	18⅝	18⅜
112	107½	7	Collins & Aikman	46⅛	45⅞	46⅛	46
18½	8¼		Collins & A pf	109½	109½	109½	109½
9⅞	4⅜	1f	Colonial Bea Oil	17¾	17½	17¾	
49	21½		Colo F & I pf	9⅜	8¾	9	8¾
34½	19¼		Colo F&I pf (h)	34¼	34	34	32½
20⅜	14	.20e	Colo & Southern	33	32¼	32	32
45⅞	36	1f	Colo & So 1pf	18⅛	18	18⅛	18¼
106	90½	6	Columbia Gas	37	36⅝	36⅝	36½
109	94	4f	Columbia Piv vte	97	96¼	96¼	96¼
1 81/4	47	3¾	Columbia G pf A	104	103¼	104	103
52⅜	44	2½	Columban C vteN	47⅛	47¼	47¼	47¼
64⅞	55	3f	Columbia P pf	47⅛	46⅞	49	49⅜
113⅝	110⅝	6	Comm Credit	61	60½	60½	61
161⅞	97	4¾	Comm Inv Tr	115⅝	115	115⅝	
5⅛	2⅝	.60	Comm Inv Tr cv pf	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
82	62	3	Comm Solvents	23½	22¾	22¾	23⅛
19½	16	2e	Conwith & N 6pf	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	23⅛
12⅞	8¾		Congress Cigar	64	64½	64½	65
44⅛	38	1.60	Conde Nast Pub	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	11⅜
20	18⅝		Congoleum Nairn	12⅜	11⅞	12⅛	11⅝
7½	5⅝		Conn Ry & Lg	17	17	17	16⅞
26⅛	18	.80g	Consol Film Ind	8½	8⅛	8⅜	8⅛
12⅜	9½	1	Consol Film I pf	12	11¾	12	11⅝
28⅜	20⅞		Consol Cigar f	24⅜	24	24⅜	24⅛
10⅛	8	1	Consol Gas	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	14⅜
6¾	4⅜		Consol Gas pf	104½	104½	104½	104½
			Consol Laundries	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
15	11¾	.50b	Consol Oil	14⅝	14½	14⅝	14¼

11936 High	Range Low	Div. in $		High	Low	Last Mar.3	Last Mar.2
104⅜	101	5	Consol Oil pf n	105	105	105	8
11½	6⅞	..	Consol Rys Cupf	1	1	1	1
2⅞	2	..	Consol Textile (h)	1	1	1	
23½	19⅜	..	Container n	79⅞	72½	78½	79
19⅛	10⅜	..	Cont Baking A	19⅛	18½	18⅝	18⅞
2⅝	1⅜	..	Cont Baking B	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
77⅝	67⅛	4	Cont Baking pf	87⅞	73½	3	3
87⅞	73½	3	Cont Can	23½	18	1.05e	1.00
23½	18	1.05e	Cont Dia Fibre	46	41½	1.30f	1.30
46	41½	1.30f	Cont Insurance	3½	2¼	..	..
3½	2¼	..	Cont Motors	38½	33¾	1	..
38½	33¾	1	Cont Oil	78	67	7	..
78	67	7	Cons Cig pf	69	62¾	3	..
69	62¾	3	Corn Exchange	78½	68½	3	..
78½	68½	3	Corn Products	6⅞	5⅞	..	..
6⅞	5⅞	..	Coty	37⅞	37	2	..
37⅞	37	2	Cream of Wheat	37	36¾	.25e	..
37	36¾	.25e	Crosley Radio	18⅜	16½	1	..
18⅜	16½	1	Crown Cork & S	54¼	43⅝	..	..
54¼	43⅝	..	Crown Zeller vtc	41	35	..	..
41	35	..	Crucible Steel	114	103	1b	..
114	103	1b	Crucible Steel pf	2⅜	1½	..	..
2⅜	1½	..	Cuba Co	13⅜	11	..	..
13⅜	11	..	Cuba Ry pf	13⅝	6¼	..	..
13⅝	6¼	..	Cuban Am Sug	97½	63½	..	..
97½	63½	..	Cuban Am S pf	44½	38⅝	2½	..
44½	38⅝	2½	Cudahy Packing	23⅛	19⅜	..	..
23⅛	19⅜	..	Curtis Publishing	104	101	7	..
104	101	7	Curtis Pub pf	6¾	4	..	..
6¾	4	..	Curtiss-Wright	17⅞	10½	..	..
17⅞	10½	..	Curtiss-Wright A	70½	63	8	..
70½	63	8	Cushman 8%	61½	43¼	.25b	..
61½	43¼	.25b	Cutler Hammer				
			—D—				
9¼	8¼	.30f	Davega St	9	8¾	9	
75¼	52		Deere & Co	73½	72¼	72½	72½
31	27	.35g	Deere & Co pf	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼
35¼	22	.50f	Deisel G G Co	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
52	36¾	..	Del & Hudson	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜	23⅜
23⅜	15¾	..	Del Lack & W	47¾	47¾	48¼	48¼
153	128¾	4	Detroit Edison	21⅛	20½	20½	20½
53½	42	2	Devoe & Ray A	149	149	140	149½
34⅝	28½	2	Distillers Cp Seag	56½	56¼	56¼	56¼
40½	37¼	1½f	Diamond Match	30	29¼	29¼	29¾
38	31⅛	1½f	Diamond M pf	38	38	38	37¾
52⅜	44⅛	2f	Dome Mines	39¾	39¾	39¾	
11⅞	8¾	..	Dominion Stores	48	48	48	48¼
75⅜	50⅜	.75e	Douglas A	10½	10½	10½	10½
31¾	29	1½e	Dresser A	72⅛	70¼	71⅞	69½
3	1⅛	..	Duluth So Sh pf	31½	31	31	31½
6	3⅜	..	Dunhill Inter	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
43	36	1	Dupian Silk	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	7
150⅛	138	3.60	du Pont de Nem	16	16	16	
				145½	141¾

Business and Industry

Financial District Impressed With Carriers' Improved Outlook

Commerce and Finance

Scarcity Develops In Certain Kinds Of Cotton Goods

By A. A. Talmage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., March 3 —Another week of moderately active buying in primary cotton goods markets last week again sent total sales for the week slightly above the current rate of production, and wound up the month rather constructively, marketwise. Prices found great difficulty in advancing, except in those constructions in which there was a squeeze for quick goods. Quotations for most constructions closed the month at slightly lower figures than at the month's opening.

Burdensome mill stocks of goods have been moved out to such a large extent during the past two weeks that most of the weak spots have been eliminated. It is still freely declared throughout the market that the prevailing market levels for most types of gray goods are not sufficient to cover the costs of even the most efficient producing units.

Some Goods Scarce

Distributors of finished goods appear to have allowed their reserve stocks of merchandise to become almost completely exhausted. Wholesalers are bidding for additional supplies of finished goods and paying sharp premiums for spots. Finishers meet this pressure are frantically scouring the gray goods markets for yardage that can be put into processing at once.

Piques offer an excellent example of what is happening. Retail stocks have been exhausted and hurry calls for replenishment have found the wholesalers' stocks inadequate to meet the call. Converters' reserves were also much depleted and quick business was booked by them for combed constructions finished in white at 27½ to 28½ cents a yard and in colors and prints at the usual premiums. This in turn brought a hurry call for spots in the gray and prices of combed piques began to jump rapidly from the 18½ cent level. Spots and goods deliverable within 10 days advanced to 20 and 20½ cents for actual spots. Forward deliveries were available at 18½ cents.

Prepare for Federal Business

Announcement that the Government will call for bids to supply finished batiste, made of combed lawns, served to start a scramble in the combed lawn market and prices moved up smartly. Standard 40-inch 8.50 yard 88x80s moved up promptly to 7¾ cents, an advance of a quarter, and 9-yard 76x72s were traded in actively at 6¾ cents, 6⅞ cents and 7 cents.

The fine goods division of the market also saw active demand for pongees, both combed and carded numbers, as well as some call for fine combed voiles, made of 70 yarn or finer, and for dimities.

In the coarse goods division, there was moderately active trading in print cloths, but prices were somewhat spotty. A very large volume of 39-inch 68x72s was moved at 6¼ cents, which was down an eighth from the previous market. On four yard 80 squares, however, there was a firming tendency, with volume sales at 7½ cents followed by sizable dealing at 7 9-16 cents which was the recognized market at the close.

Sheetings were showing increasing activity, though not traded as yet in very heavy volume.

Which STOCKS Are Still a Buy?

For long-pull holding, which major groups can still be purchased?

Are You Hedged Against INFLATION

Definite, detailed ways to guard yourself against perils of printing-press money.

Any Hope for Your UTILITIES

Should you switch into other groups? Or have utilities seen the worst?

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Will your income shrink even lower? Is there something you can do about it?

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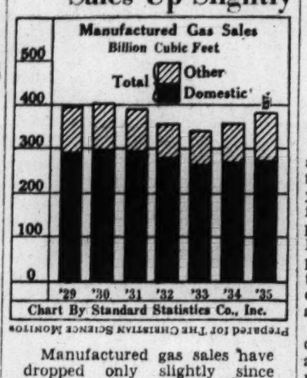
Manufactured Gas Sales Up Slightly



Manufactured gas sales have dropped only slightly since 1929. However, the rate of increase since the low point of 1933 has been slight and sales are not yet back to the 1931 level.

Canadian Financing Is Highest For Any February in 5 Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, March 3 — The largest volume for any February in the last five years was shown in Canadian Government, municipal and provincial financing, according to Wood, Gundy & Co., Ltd. Of the total of $122,094,476, refunding accounted for $109,585,000, with $12,509,476 going to provide new capital. This total compares with $20,449,700 in February, 1935, and $3,254,154 in 1934.

All financing in that month over the past five years has been placed in the Canadian market, the principal issue in February this year having been $80,000,000 of Canadian National Railway bonds carrying the Government's guarantee, made up of a 2 per cent issue for $55,000,000 due in 1943 and a 3 per cent issue for $25,000,000 due serially 1948-1953.

For the first two months of 1936, financing amounted to $265,602,790, of which $247,835,000 was for refunding and $17,767,790 for new money. This compares with $55,748,700 in 1935 and $47,275,654 in 1934.

Corporate financing during the month of February amounted to $36,722,800 and consisted principally of $15,000,000 of 5-year 2½ per cent bonds of the Ontario Hydro Electric Power Commission and a $15,000,000 issue of Canadian Pacific Railway Company made up of $5,000,000 of 3 per cent bonds due 1937-1941, and $10,000,000 of 3½ per cent convertible collateral trust bonds due 1951. Of the total, $33,007,800 was for refunding and $3,715,000 for new capital.

$44,000,0000 Bonds Of Chicago Station Are Being Offered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 3—A new issue of $44,000,000 Chicago Union Station Co. first mortgage 3¾ per cent bonds due July 1, 1963 is being offered today by Kuhn Loeb & Co., the Lee Higginson Corporation and Brown Harriman & Co., Inc., at 104¼ and accrued interest to yield somewhat over 3½ per cent.

The proceeds with guaranteed bank loans of not more than $600,000 and with cash in the company's treasury, will be used to redeem on July 1 at 105 and interest $30,850,000 of first-mortgage 4½ per cent bonds, Series A, and $13,150,000 of first-mortgage 5 per cent bonds, Series B, both due on July 1, 1963.

The bonds will be guaranteed by endorsement as to both principal and interest by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy; the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis, and the Pennsylvania Railroads and by H. A. Scandrett, W. H. Cummings and G. I. Haight as trustees of the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific.

The new bonds may be redeemable as a whole at the option of the company on 90 days' notice, on July 1, 1941, or on any interest date thereafter up to and including July 1, 1956, at 108 and thereafter on a scale graduated downward.

After this financing and the redemption of the A and B bonds, there will be outstanding, in addition to the $44,000,000 of Series E bonds, $16,000,000 of 4 per cent, Series D, bonds; $7,000,000 of 5 per cent guaranteed bonds, due on Dec. 1, 1944; $2,100,000 of 4 per cent guaranteed bonds, due on April 1, 1944, and $12,923,442 of indebtedness to the proprietary companies for advances.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

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Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no Stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Wherever you live, you can open an account and deposit your savings by mail. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Home Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Union Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Mar. 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	Mar. 16
East Boston Savings Bank	Mar. 16
Eliot Savings Bank	Mar. 16
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Mar. 16
Wildey Savings Bank	Mar. 16
Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	Mar. 18
Blackstone Savings Bank	Mar. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Apr. 1

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Mar. 7
Brookline Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Mar. 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Mar. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Mar. 16
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Mar. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Mar. 20
Cambridge Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Apr. 1

Furniture And Floor Covering Outlook Bright

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 3 Furniture and floor covering industries face the most favorable conditions in years, according to a survey just issued by Poor's Publishing Company. Production is on a materially higher level than during the depression years and distribution at the year end and since the holidays has been 35 to 40 per cent above a year ago.

Furniture manufacturers have increased prices and early in January the Mohawk Carpet Company raised its price above the 5 to 10 per cent advance made by the industry last fall. The hard-surface floor covering division of the industry is securing greater profits from increased volume at a steady price level.

"The furniture and floor covering industries are closely allied to home building and rehabilitation," continues the survey. "As new residential construction and building rehabilitation have recently demonstrated great vitality, the outlook for furniture and floor covering must be considered favorable. Credit, an important factor, is now cheaper and more readily available than ever before.

"Activity in the sale of furniture and floor coverings has been far below normal for years, thereby creating an important potential demand. Inflation should be reflected in expansion of the building industry, thus benefiting the furniture and floor covering industries, where inventories constitute an important item of assets.

"Admittedly, there are a great many obstacles to smooth progress. The present acute state of competition in all divisions of the industry bids fair to persist, although the depression has eliminated a number of smaller units.

"While securities in these industries have advanced more rapidly than the general market, we believe that events have justified this performance and recommend selected purchases in anticipation of continued, although possibly more moderate, stock market appreciation."

Railroads' Reviving Earnings Notable Evidence of Recovery

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 3 — Among the most impressive evidences of business recovery to be seen in the American business picture, according to predominent opinion here, is the reviving earnings of the railroads. Bullish action of the rail stocks on the New York Stock Exchange indicates that the financial district here is thoroughly impressed by the current recuperation in railroad finances.

Rail shares have advanced substantially faster than the "general list." Between the middle of December and the current week the Dow-Jones index of 30 industrial shares has advanced from 138.94 to 152.64, according to the Wall Street Journal, or approximately 9½ per cent. During the same period, however, the index of 20 rail shares has advanced from approximately 40 to 50, or 25 per cent. The bond market has reflected the same optimism. The sharp advance in bond prices which has continued with only slight interruptions since mid-November has been led most of the time by second-grade rail bonds, among which the sharpest appreciation has been found in percentage terms.

Earnings Up in August

The New York Central, whose credit may be considered as a barometer of rail credit in general and whose senior obligations sold as low as 73½ in 1935, is now preparing to refund about $60,000,000 of current debts which the banks have been carrying along for years. This is indicative of the substantial appreciation in senior securities.

The revival in rail earnings began definitely last August. For the first half of 1935 the Class 1 roads of the country ran a deficit of $62,000,000 after fixed charges, or substantially worse than the corresponding deficit of only $23,000,000 in the same half of 1934. The third quarter improved on 1934, however, and by October gross revenues were up 16 per cent, net operating income up 52 per cent and "net income," i. e. net after fixed charges was up 433 per cent, indicating the high "leverage" which the financial structure of the railroads creates.

The improvement continued in November and December, the comparisons by months being as follows:

	—November— Millions	Inc. Over 1934	—December— Millions	Inc. Over 1934
Gross revenues	301	+17%	296	+15%
Net operating inc.	54	+67%	46	+18%

As a result the fourth quarter net operating result showed a 45 per cent increase over the fourth quarter of 1934. The steady improvement in the comparison, by quarters for all of 1935, appears in the following table for the Class 1 roads:

	1935	1934	P. C. Change
	—Millions—		
First Quarter			
Gross revenues	800	800	
Net operating income	85	113	— 24.8
Net income	*45	*15	....
Second Quarter			
Gross revenues	836	830	+ 1
Net operating income	110	114	— 3.5
Net income	*17	*8	....
Third Quarter			
Gross revenues	876	834	+ 5
Net operating income	127	117	+ 9
Net income	*4	*14	....
Fourth Quarter			
Gross revenues	938	808	+ 16
Net operating income	176	121	+ 45
Net income	41	20.1	+100

*Deficit.

This improvement was still futher continued in January. Figures so far available indicate that 37 Class 1 roads showed an increase of 40 per cent in net operating income in January over January 1935. It is probable that when the entire returns are in, a 50 per cent increase in net operating income will be shown. This will be the result of a probable increase if probably not over 15 per cent in gross revenues.

Weather Retarding Influence

February returns, which will not be available until the latter third of March, will probably show a much smaller percentage of improvement in net operating income on account of the weather. The heavy snowstorms not only delayed traffic but caused many shippers to withhold shipments. It also cost the roads more to keep their locomotives hot, and required heavy outlays for snowplowing, switch-thawing, etc. Carriers in the north Middle West were particularly burdened with costs by the heavy snows and the subzero weather.

Carloadings during the latter part of 1935 were running approximately 12 per cent ahead of 1934. A slightly lower percentage of improvement was shown in January. February carloadings will probably be about 5 per cent ahead of last year, due chiefly to the weather.

In view of the wide gain in net income which has been achieved in the face of a narrow increase in actual car loadings, the very large amount of earnings increase which good times would bring can be readily seen. Carloadings are still running about 30 per cent below 1929. Quite possibly the railroads will never quite regain this volume of traffic, due to the inroads of motor trucks, barge carriers, pipe lines, and electric power transmission over long distances, but a substantial part may come back, and with it a substantial recovery in earnings.

Some Favorable Factors

One of the most favorable developments for the railroads has been the recovery in the heavy industries. Steel operations in coming months are likely to be well above those for the same period of 1935. Industrial output is steadily climbing. Automobile production is expected to revive in March.

The Regional Shippers' Advisory Boards estimate of carloadings for the first quarter this year is for an increase of 6 per cent over last year. This figure is made up of the aggregate of estimates put in by actual shippers of their anticipated requirements, and therefore represents a broad consensus of opinion. It is, however, not particularly reliable. During the 1930-1933 decline it was consistently overoptimistic for 13 successive quarters. Since then it has usually hit within 5 per cent of the figures. For the fourth quarter of 1935 the estimate was a 6.4 per cent increase; actual carloadings increased 12.1 per cent.

One unfavorable influence to affect rail earnings this year will be the combined effect on them of the Railroad Retirement Act and the Social Security Act, both passed in 1935. The first, which goes in effect March first, is estimated to cost around $54,000,000 a year, the second about $16,000,000 this year, $32,000,000 next year and $48,000,000 in 1938. Total costs this year therefore will be at the rate of about $70,000,000 per annum, about one seventh of the net operating income of 1935. One hundred twenty-five roads have pooled a suit to test the constitutionality of the Railroad Retirement Act. Rail wages are now back at 1929 rates.

Power Commission Probes Interlocking Directorates

WASHINGTON, March 3 (AP) — Twenty-six utility executives were ordered by the Federal Power Commission to show cause why they should be permitted to hold official positions in more than one utility and other companies.

The following will be heard March 30: Nelson Joseph Andrews, Harvey Frank Pintsch, Henry G. Bradlee, George Edmund Kehoe and Philip Montgomery Wentworth, all of Boston; Charles W. Kellog, Lars N. Boisen, Whitney Stone, Donald Carter Barnes, all of New York City, and Edmund W. Wakeless, Newark, N. J.

The following will be heard March 31: Bernard Francis Braheney, Harry Williams Fuller, William J. Hagenah, Bernard William Lynch, Walter Joseph Maloney, John J. O'Brien, Albert Sheldon Cummins, Joseph Hamilton Briggs, Robert Joseph Graf, Paul August Lekmkuhl, James Joseph Madden, Matthew Aloysius Marrison, Orja Glenwood Corns, and Henry Clinton Cummins, all of Chicago; T. B. Wilson, Louisville, Ky., and J. F. Owens, Oklahoma City.

Retail Sales Up 14 P. C. in 1935 Above 1934 Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 3—For the year 1935 retail sales totaled $32,600,000,000, compared with $28,649,000,000 in 1934, an increase of 14 per cent, according to estimates just released by the Department of Commerce.

The estimate for the past year represents two thirds of the total retail sales volume for 1929, when the nation's retail trade reached the record figure of $49,115,000,000.

Mail-Order Sales Lead

Catalogue business of mail-order houses, which increased 26 per cent for 1935, represented the largest gain in sales over 1934. The upturn in the automobile trade came largely as a result of placing models on the market earlier than usual. The increase in automobile sales in 1935 over 1934 was equal to 45 per cent.

Other increases reported were: Furniture and household group, 21 per cent; lumber, building and hardware group, 20 per cent; restaurants, 18 per cent, and jewelry stores, 15 per cent.

Variety stores showed the smallest increase in 1935, about 2 per cent, although, next to restaurants, they were nearer their 1929 level of sales volume than any of the other retail groups.

Other conservative increases were shown in 1935 by the department store group, 8 per cent; drug stores, 88 per cent, and the food group, 11 per cent. It was estimated that grocery and other strictly food stores averaged about 6 per cent above 1934.

Food Stores Busy

Retail food stores, including bottled beer and liquor stores, accounted for about 25 per cent of the total sales. Automotive outlets represented nearly 21 per cent of total sales. Those two business groups continue to receive the largest share of the consumer's retail dollar, as they did in 1929 and during each subsequent year to the present time.

In the order named, restaurants, variety stores, mail-order business and drug stores have made the most notable recoveries toward 1929 levels, from which sales declined generally in all lines until 1933, and in some cases 1932. Each of these classifications was estimated to have recovered three fourths or more of its 1929 volume.

Restaurants were within 1 per cent of their 1929 figure, due to a sharp jump in sales during the last two years resulting in part from the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment.

On the other hand, several groups have not fared as well in their efforts to regain their 1929 volume. Despite recent recoveries in sales, jewelry stores now have but 43 per cent of their 1929 sales; lumber, building and hardware stores, 48 per cent; furniture and household stores, 50 per cent. These kinds of business all showed substantial gains for 1935 over 1934 of 15, 20 and 21 per cent, respectively.

Your Income Tax

This is the twenty-first of a series of articles by the United States Bureau of Internal Revenue explaining the federal income tax.

Deduction for Taxes

Taxes on real estate and personal property paid during the year 1935 are deductible. So-called taxes, which are assessed against local benefits, such as streets, sidewalks, drainage, and other like improvements, are not deductible, for they tend to increase the value of the property and thus constitute cost of a permanent improvement. The federal income tax may not be deducted. Income tax, however, paid to the State by an individual on his income is an allowable deduction on his federal income-tax return.

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Customs duties paid by a person on articles imported for his own use are deductible. Admission taxes, imposed on admissions in excess of 40 cents, are deductible, but the taxpayer must show that account has been kept of the amount paid. Taxes on club dues are deductible by the member paying them. An individual may deduct the tax on his telephone conversations, radio messages, telegrams and cables, and on the rent of his safe deposit box.

o o o

License fees exacted by a state or city upon certain businesses are deductible as taxes. Automobile license fees are ordinarily taxes and deductible. Postage is not a tax and is not deductible. In general, taxes are deductible only by the person upon whom they are imposed.

o o o

Under the Revenue Act of 1934, no federal estate taxes, state inheritance, estate, legacy, or succession taxes, or gift taxes are deductible on any income-tax return. The federal taxes on automobiles, gasoline, and liquor are imposed upon the manufacturer, producer, or importer, and are not deductible by the purchaser or consumer.

o o o

Whether or not the gasoline tax or the sales tax levied by a state may be deducted by the individual purchaser depends upon the terms of the state law imposing the tax, consequently the right to the deduction, as between purchaser and seller, varies in the different states.

Brown Co. Committee Asks Deposit of Bonds

The Charles Francis Adams Protective Committee for the First Mortgage bonds of Brown Company, Maine corporation now in process of reorganization under Section 77B, following approval of its deposit agreement by the United States District Court, is now requesting that bondholders deposit their bonds with the committee under this agreement.

The Adams Committee, representing as they do substantial investors in the bonds (to the extent of approximately $2,000,000), are interested to safeguard those investments and to effect a reorganization favorable to the bondholders in the shortest possible time and with the least possible expense.

Better Situation Now Developing In Netherlands

AMSTERDAM — Rising stock prices, resumed dividends, revival in the capital issue market, and improved prospects in Netherlands East Indies are indications seen here of returning confidence in trade.

It is stated that the accrued stocks of Netherlands India sugar, which have been weighing so heavily on the markets for several years, will soon be entirely disposed of. The sugar production of Java, which in 1930 amounted to 3,000,000 tons and for 1936 was cut down to only 555,000 tons, will rise in 1937 under international agreement to 1,400,000 tons. The relatively large increase of planted sugar area is proving a stimulus to business in general. Many sugar mills have now opened again or are about to reopen.

Furthermore, the revised rubber restriction scheme is declared to promise well for the Netherlands Indian producers, while expectations of increased American imports of rubber for the automobile industry are stiffening prices.

Money seems abundant in Netherland markets and the increased confidence in the future of the florin is reflected in a revival of the new capital issue market, while interest rates are lower. Gold has for several months been flowing back to the Netherlands Bank, causing a lowering of the bank rate from 3½ to 2½ per cent.

Note circulation is covered 80 per cent by gold, which is twice the minimum coverage of 40 per cent required by law. A 4 per cent Government loan amounting to 104,000,000 florins ($70,000,000) issued recently at 99 per cent was a complete success. Several other loans of public bodies have been successfully issued in recent months, 4 per cent appearing to be the lowest limit investors are willing to accept for the time being.

Improved conditions are also reflected in a gradual rise in the stock market. Since September, 1935, the general index of stock prices has risen from 28.8 to 36 in January, 1936, (basis 1921-1925=100).

Rotterdam, the Netherlands' first seaport, is putting up a tenacious fight against adverse conditions, as it is suffering not only from decreased transport and trade, but also from the premium which the depreciation of the German mark has given to the use of German means of transportation.

Shawinigan Water Plans $17,000,000 Bond Issue

MONTREAL, March 3 — The Shawinigan Water & Power Company has made application to the Quebec Electricity Commission for approval of the sale of $17,000,000 4 per cent 25-year bonds, payable in Canadian funds. The bond issue is to be used for redemption of outstanding 5 per cent bonds of the company.

News Notes—Northern Europe

(Excerpts From Reports to Commerce Department)

Conditions in Norway—Norway continued to improve its economic position during 1935. In domestic business, progress was maintained fairly evenly throughout the year and results for most lines were satisfactory. Conditions in a number of the important exporting industries while unfavorable in the first six months improved decidedly during the remainder of the year. Shipping benefited from the increased demand for space and increasing freight rates. Imports during 1935 advanced 11 per cent to 820,800,000 crowns, ($201,916,000) while exports increased 4½ per cent to 605,118,000 crowns ($148,858,000).

Newsprint Exports—Norwegian exports of newsprint in 1935 registered an appreciable increase over the preceding year. Shipments in 1935 totaled 159,982 tons compared with 136,949 tons in 1934, an increase of 23,033 tons. Great Britain was the most important market for this item, followed by the United States, Argentina and Belgium. In 1935 exports were consigned to about 50 world markets. It is estimated that the combined capacity of all newsprint paper mills in Norway is 250,000 tons per annum.

Swedish Iron Ore Exports—Swedish exports of iron ore appreciably increased during the last year. Shipments abroad in the first 11 months of 1935 totaled 6,938,270 metric tons compared with 6,205,979 in the like period of 1935. Germany continues to be the principal purchaser although England, Belgium and France are important factors in this trade.

Motor Imports—The Swedish motor vehicle market has improved steadily and rapidly since August, 1933, and sales of new passenger cars increased from 9945 units in 1934 to 13,951 units in 1935. Of these totals American manufacturers supplied 7745 and 10,175 units, respectively, or 78 per cent of the entire market in 1934 and 73 per cent in 1935. Of the 6605 trucks sold in 1935, American makers supplied 4325, or about 65.5 per cent, against 64 per cent of the total of 5575 registered in 1934.

Sugar Production—Denmark's sugar production increased sharply during 1935 as compared with the preceding year. It is estimated that the 1935 output will amount to between 230,000 and 240,000 metric tons which compares with about 100,000 tons produced in 1934. The supply of domestic sugar will be somewhat in excess of the demand which amounts to slightly less than 200,000 metric tons annually.

Aviation in Denmark—Commercial aviation made notable progress in Denmark during the past year. Distance flown by the planes of the Danish Air Transport Company on scheduled air routes increased from 212,385 kilometers (132,740 miles) in 1934 to 304,555 kilometers (187,847 miles) in 1935, or 43 per cent. The baggage transported by the Danish Air Transport Company in 1935 amounted to 197,978 pounds compared with 117,264 pounds in 1934; the weight of freight and newspapers transported aggregated 109,542 pounds and 69,751 pounds, respectively; while the volume of mail carried was 73,387 pounds and 29,977 pounds.

Milk Exports—Severe competition together with import restrictions has appreciably curtailed Danish export trade in processed milk products. Sales abroad of condensed milk and cream and milk powder during the first 11 months of 1935 totaled 17,268 metric tons against 20,155 tons in the like period of 1934, a decline of 14 per cent. Total shipments abroad in the full year 1934 amounted to 21,879 metric tons, valued at 14,513,000 crowns ($3,270,430) compared with 24,594 tons, valued at 16,231,000 crowns ($3,246,200), in 1933, declines of 12 per cent in volume and 10 per cent in crown value. The continued regulation of imports by England is largely responsible for the curtailed exports.

Radio in Estonia—Economic improvement, together with continued Government propaganda, has resulted in notably increasing public interest in radio in Estonia. On July 1, 1934, the Government took over broadcasting activities, since which time the demand for radio receiving sets has sharply advanced. Imports of radio sets into Estonia in the first 11 months of 1935 were valued at 646,775 crowns ($175,000), compared with 171,137 crowns ($46,220) in 1934. In order to increase the popularity of radio in Estonia, the Government is considering reducing taxes, especially on battery sets which are the type used chifly in the rural areas.

Belgium Diamond Industry—From the standpoint of sales, 1935 was the most favorable year for the Belgium diamond industry since 1929. It is pointed out, however, that German competition prevented Belgian cutters from realizing normal profits. The economic recovery in the United States was perhaps the most favorable influence on diamond sales, as Belgian dealers report a very large demand for quality stones from American importers.

Automobiles in Belgium—The same unusual prosperity which characterized the month of November, 1935, continued throughout December in the Belgian automobile industry. Sales were more considerable than for any other December upon record and in cases of some makers the sales of the preceding December were not only doubled, but actually trebled. Due to the advance of delivery dates for 1936 models, American passenger cars were able for the first time to take advantage of the Christmas trade with new designs and improved features.

Holland Exports Cattle—For the first time in more than 20 years Dutch cattle have recently been exported to England. Unimportant in itself, this shipment of stock to the British market aroused hope among Dutch cattle breeders that prosperous days like those of the early 1900's, when blooded Dutch dairy cattle sold at thousands of florins per head and were exported to all parts of the world, may possibly come again.

This advertisement is not, and is under no circumstances to be construed as, an offering of these Bonds for sale or as a solicitation of an offer to buy any of such Bonds. This advertisement is published by and on behalf of only those of the undersigned who are registered as dealers in securities in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

$44,000,000

Chicago Union Station Company

First Mortgage 3¾% Bonds, Series "E"

Dated January 1, 1936 Due July 1, 1963

To be guaranteed by endorsement as to both principal and interest, jointly and severally, by Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, The Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad Company, The Pennsylvania Railroad Company and Messrs. H. A. Scandrett, W. J. Cummings and G. I. Haight, as Trustees of the property of Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company, all as will be provided in an Agreement to be dated as of January 1, 1936.

All, but not a part, of the Series "E" Bonds may be redeemed at the option of the Company on ninety days' published notice, on July 1, 1941 or on any interest date thereafter up to and including July 1, 1956 at 108%; thereafter up to and including July 1, 1957 at 107%; thereafter up to and including July 1, 1958 at 106%; thereafter up to and including July 1, 1959 at 105%; thereafter up to and including July 1, 1960 at 104%; thereafter up to and including July 1, 1961 at 102% and thereafter at 100%; in each case with accrued interest.

CONTINENTAL ILLINOIS NATIONAL BANK AND TRUST COMPANY OF CHICAGO, Trustee

The issue and guaranty of the above Bonds and their sale to the undersigned and their associates are subject to the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission and in respect of said guaranty of said Trustees, to authorization by the Court, and all legal proceedings in connection with the issue, sale and guaranty thereof are subject to the approval of counsel for the undersigned.

In the opinion of counsel these Bonds will be legal investments for savings banks in New York if the bill now pending in the New York Legislature (similar to the bills enacted in 1932, 1933, 1934 and 1935) is enacted. The New York law provides that up to April 1, 1936, the years 1931, 1932, 1933 and 1934 shall be excluded in determining whether railroad corporations have complied with the requirements of the Act. The bill now pending would extend the period to April 1, 1937, and also exclude the year 1935.

Copies of the circular dated March 3, 1936, describing these bonds and giving information regarding the Company and the guarantors may be obtained from the undersigned on request.

OFFERING PRICE 104¼% AND ACCRUED INTEREST TO DATE OF DELIVERY, TO YIELD OVER 3.50% TO MATURITY.

Temporary bonds, exchangeable for definitive bonds when ready for delivery, may be delivered in the first instance. The Company has agreed to make application in due course to list these bonds on the New York Stock Exchange.

Copies of the Circular may be obtained only from such of the undersigned as are registered as dealers in securities in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

Lee Higginson Corporation — Brown Harriman & Co. Incorporated

Edward B. Smith & Co. — Field, Glore & Co. — The First Boston Corporation

New York, March 3, 1936.

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Tuesday Page

Relation of Music to Movement

By **Margaret Lloyd**

New York

"OF THE two arts that exist in time music has until recently had the grand monopoly. The dance has occupied the secondary place of interpreting music. In future the places may be reversed and music be relegated to the status of interpreting the dance.

"Even now," continued Louis Horst, who had just introduced me to a dish of green spaghetti (the name of which I was trying to remember along with the exposition of his ideas) "the symphony concert is largely a tonal museum." This startling statement was made by a musician who for the last 20 years has worked solely in connection with the dance.

"Whoever heard of a lyre or a flute recital in ancient Greece?" he went on, happily surrounded by various Italian concoctions (Mr. Horst is at his best, it is said, in prandial conversation). "Music in ancient times was used only to attend dance or ceremony. In the classical period, as music came to the fore, the dance was pushed into the background. Now dance is coming into its own again and music as the whole show is paling into subdual."

* * *

It is well known of course that the sonata and the symphony grew out of the dance suite. But these extreme views met with little response in me until some weeks later, when, two days after Martha Graham's solo recital in Boston, and still filled with that experience, Schumann's beloved "Spring" Symphony, resounding through Symphony Hall, seemed hopelessly nineteenth-century and inept. Martha Graham had brought me a vital message, straight out of the present. By comparison, Schumann's dulcet tones were a bland, ineffectual voice from the past. So you can see how people who work in the dance all the time reach Mr. Horst's conclusion.

"Out of this situation," expatiated my genial host, "a new musical profession is springing up—that of the composer-accompanist. New York is full of young musicians who are devoting all their attention to writing for the dance and accompanying dance performances."

Usually the composer sees the dance composition in its finished form before setting to work. Occasionally, as in the case of Norman Lloyd with "Panorama," created and produced at the Bennington Festival last summer and of Louis Horst throughout the launching and establishing of the modern dance movement, the composer works with the choregrapher. In the early days, Mr. Horst not only wrote the music as the dance was being made, he made suggestions as to the movement itself, situability of costume and lighting. It is doubtful if the modern dance in America would be where it is today were it not for his counsel and support.

* * *

He began, as did most of the important moderns, with Ruth St. Denis—when she came to San Francisco in 1915 and was suddenly in need of a new musical director. He arranged from the classics what he calls "hash scores" for dancing. Before that, he modestly avers, he was a hack musician, teaching, playing cafés and theaters. His instrument is the piano (he has studied violin). He was born in America, of German parentage. His father played trumpet in the San Francisco orchestra.

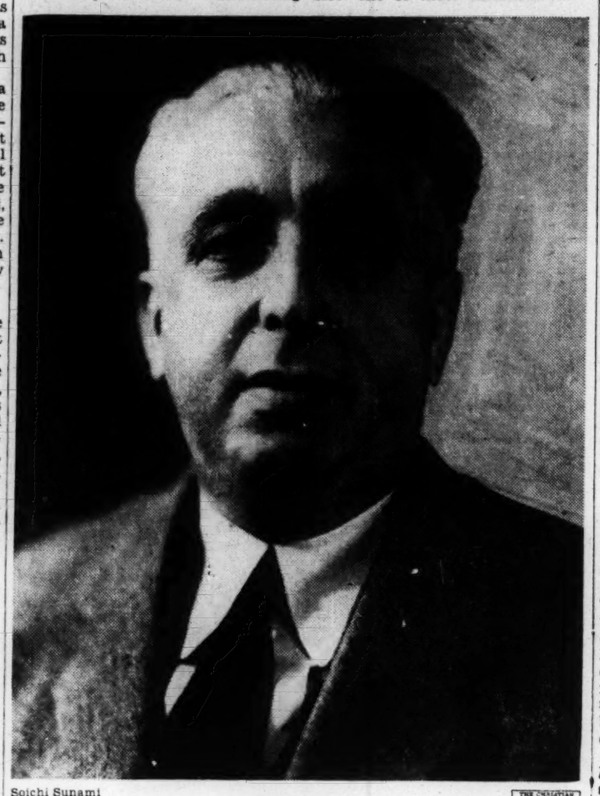
When the Denishawn company left for its Oriental tour in 1925, he went to Vienna to study composition. He found no "arty" atmosphere in Vienna, no hands over hearts bursting with inspiration, but straightforward, orderly, scientific procedure. This composing was a job, a craft to be learned, and no nonsense. Seven months of it, without emotional trappings, equipped him for his subsequent plunge into the new dance movement. On his return to the United States, he played for Martha Graham at her first concert, in 1926. He worked with all the other significant young dancers of the day, and out of their need for more fitting music, began to compose for them.

* * *

Thus it is out of the dancers' need and not of his own compulsion that he composes. He is more interested in writing a score for a dancer than in writing something for himself. He has no desire to compose a separate musical composition that will stand alone. If it is too interesting musically, it obtrudes upon the dance. Music, for him, is the handmaid and not the mistress. "Music for the dance cannot be judged apart from the dance for which it was written, because it is an integral part of it. Music can underscore or set off the dance, hold it in check, give it a certain boundary, for the body is the most dangerous of instruments and without the boundary of music and the authority of form, is likely to run riot in emotional expression. Motion is born of emotion (with the experienced dancer the process is sometimes reversed) and both must be kept under control. Then, too, the musical accompaniment provides aural assistance to the audience, giving emphasis to the movement, either by definitely underlining the rhythms or contrasting with counter-rhythms, with quiet passages of music to active passages of dance, or with energetic music against passive movement."

All this to an obbligato of grated Parmesan cheese, Italian sauces and the delicious green spaghetti (cooked in spinach, so the waiter told me). "The question is," declared Mr. Horst, "not how great a dance composer is, but what he does for the dance. The composer-accompanist must expect to sacrifice some of his identity as a musician when he writes or plays for the dance, although, just as the virtuoso accompanist to a singer, violinist or other artist, is as important as a virtuoso performer, in his specialty, so a dance composer or accompanist is as important in his."

From the new conditions has developed a new course of study (as well as a new profession)—the composer-accompanist's course, which Mr. Horst teaches at the Bennington Summer School of the Dance. He teaches in several schools and colleges, "composition in dance form." In this subject, the pupil is first taught musical form as a basis of dance form, the two arts being allied because of the time values inherent in each. When it comes to composition, the pupil is told to forget the rudiments and compose subjectively. So the knowledge of musical form will discipline without dominating the dance form. It will act subconsciously as a corrective to unleashed emotion, giving the thematic material of the dance phrasing and design that will enhance its content.



Soichi Sunami

Louis Horst

Louis Horst is Martha Graham's musical director. He has worked with her more than with any of the other dancers, although he has in the past served all the important workers in the new field. He conducts for her a small orchestra of flute, clarinet, bass clarinet, trumpet and percussion. The strings, he says, are too luscious and romantic for the modern dance (in his phlegmatic way he disposed of romanticism as he had previously disposed of emotionalism). Overuse of percussion (as the German dancers use it) is also too romantic, too Oriental. The German dance, he feels, is notably Oriental in root and trend. The brass supplies brilliance and vitality. The reed instruments give primitive coloring.

In the beginning of the modern movement in America, the use of percussion was a rebound from lyricism. The dancers had to go back to go ahead. They went back to the primitive, in music and movement, to get rid of the soft, flowing things they had learned. They had revolted against ballet, against the Denishawn technique (a kind of barefoot, plastic ballet) but that is all they had done. They were at first inarticulate or inclined to give way to emotional self-expression. To overcome this, they went through a period of sparseness, began with almost static dances. Gradually, as they discovered what the body could do, they freed themselves from the past, freed the dance from music as an absolute necessity. There was a period of silent dancing. Then they re-discovered music as a complement to movement and from this has arisen music for the dance as functional music. In this functional capacity, music for the dance has become more concentrated, more simple and direct.

By this time we had reached dessert—one of those delectable combinations which experts in the Italian dietary call Spumoni or Tortoni. Mr. Horst had grown increasingly expansive and communicative.

"We are living in a transitional age—in politics, in the arts. We are moving forward, I hope, but the destination is still unknown. The artist is always a radical. If he is an artist he is progressive and if he is progressive he must break with tradition. All great art contains an element of social criticism, for it expresses the life of its time."

He had just been working on the score for Martha Graham's "Horizons," to be presented for the first time in February. He was quite happy to have half a page done. "The blank sheet of paper alone is discouraging," he said, "it looks like such a lot of work. But once started making the notations, the ideas come." The choregraphy was finished. Martha Graham completes her dances now before the composer is allowed to see them. At any rate, he departed toward the blank pages awaiting him.

P. S. The name of the green spaghetti is Taglioni (I think).

Rudolf Serkin In New York

By **Pitts Sanborn**

New York

AT LAST Rudolf Serkin has played in New York. As the soloist of the Philharmonic-Symphony concerts of Feb. 20, 21 and 23 in Carnegie Hall, with Arturo Toscanini conducting, he provoked stormy demonstrations of approval. Though this youngest Russo-Viennese pianist (still in his early thirties) has been acclaimed in Europe for some years, especially as an ensemble player with the violinist Adof Busch, he had not played here publicly before, in spite of his crossing the Atlantic nearly two years ago to take part in a festival of chamber music at the Library of Congress. But even if belated, his local début could hardly have taken place under more favorable auspices.

Mr. Serkin was heard in two concertos, Beethoven's in G major, No. 4, and the last of Mozart's in B-flat major, for each of which Mr. Toscanini and the orchestra provided a virtually ideal background. The pianist left no doubt as to his highly musical nature, his keen intelligence, his vivid temperament. He also disclosed, mechanically, a fluent and deft technic. Yet what was really outstanding about his performance was exactly what one might expect from his rigorous training in ensemble work. Except for a trace of overeagerness here and there—quite understandable in the case of so important a début—Mr. Serkin's performance was a model of perfectly adjusted dynamic values, good taste, restraint and control. Always he was within the frame set by Mr. Toscanini.

* * *

To one hearer, however, the long-awaited début was disappointing in respect of sheer tone. Mr. Serkin's touch seemed a little dry, and in consequence some of the music he evoked lacked color and feeling. This was particularly the case with the Larghetto of the rarely heard concerto of Mozart. On the other hand, the Rondo of Beethoven's concerto was thoroughly delightful in its dash, brilliance and esprit, though the Andante, while admirably phrased, lacked something in emotional richness.

Mr. Serkin's two numbers stood between Beethoven's First Symphony and a transcription for orchestra of Bach's early organ Toccata and Fugue in D Minor, constituting all in all a program that looked more conservative than it sounded. The reason for that discrepancy was the way of the transcriber, no less a musical personage, as it happens, than Sir Henry J. Wood of London. His version of the resplendent organ piece (first performed at Queen's Hall, London, in 1929) goes all lengths in instrumentation, employing even a celesta, a Glockenspiel, a gong and a "largest tube bell in D," as well as such less arrantly modern, yet still un-Bachian, implements of sound as harps, triangle and cymbals.

Unquestionably a great and gladsome noise resulted, yet to one listener it came perilously near to circusing Johann Sebastian. Naturally the symphony, however, was a delight. One might venture to call the First a specialty of Mr. Toscanini's, and never has it seemed more so than on this occasion.

* * *

One of the most interesting recitals of the season took place in the Town Hall on the afternoon of Feb. 25, when Miss Alice Ehlers, a harpsichordist from Vienna, assisted by Hendrik De Vries, flautist, offered a program of Old Music." Besides more or less well-known music by Bach, Handel, François Couperin and Rameau, this program acquainted us with veritable gems in their several ways by Byrd, Pachelbel, Kuhnau (a "Fight Between David and Goliath," which, if often naïve, is always fascinating and at moments strikingly original), and Domenico Scarlatti. Miss Ehlers herself proved to be a most accomplished player (I understand she is a pupil of the great Wanda Landowska). The variety of color she obtained made one feel that Bach's "Italian Concerto," for instance, would afterward sound tame enough on a mere piano!

Hans Lange conducted the Philharmonic-Symphony concert of the evening of Feb. 27, in Carnegie Hall, while Mr. Toscanini was busy with preparations for the coming Verdi Requiem. An American novelty graced the program—"Once Upon a Time," by Bernard Rogers, being "Five Fairy Tales for Small Orchestra," delicately fanciful in substance and instrumentation. The other numbers, all skillfully presented, were a Concertino in F minor for string orchestra by Pergolesi (edited by Sam Franko), Beethoven's Second Symphony and Jacques Ibert's "Escales."

At the Metropolitan the feature of these days was to have been the revival of "Norma," planned for the evening of Feb. 26, with Miss Dusolina Giannini in the name part and Miss Bampton, Mr. Martinelli and Mr. Pinza as her chief associates. It is no secret that the results of a period of rehearsing pointed to the unwisdom of a public performance and that so far as this declining season is concerned "Norma" has been shelved.

Mme. N. L. Velter as Aksinia in "And Quiet Flows the Don"

A New Russian Opera

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow

EPISODES from Mikhail Sholokov's Cossack novel, "And Quiet Flows the Don," have been utilized by two young brothers, I. and L. L. Dzershinski, for an opera of the same name which has won immediate recognition as the most successful Russian opera since the revolution. First audiences in Leningrad and Moscow have greeted the Leningrad Maly Operatic Theater's production with a spontaneous delight which was not accorded to Shostakovitch's "Lady MacBeth of Mtzensk" or any other post-revolutionary opera.

The composer, I. Dzershinski, who has worked for three years on this first opera, confesses that he has been more interested in popular than in critical approval. "I have dedicated myself," he says, "to the fight for simple, vivid emotional performances, in which the characters are the people of our own times, our own Soviet people."

The composer and his brother, the librettist, have achieved a sort of George M. Cohan opera, a melodrama with constant, rapid and exciting action, with clear-cut heroes and villains, and with frank appeals to the simplest emotions.

The librettist has built his story around Mitka, a minor character in Sholokov's novel, and has eliminated the central figure of the novel, Stepan. The love story of Mitka and Aksinia, a minor episode in the novel, becomes the central theme of the opera. The action is laid in a Cossack village, with the exception of one scene at the front in the World War. There are few dull moments from the opening wedding scene, with its wild dances and boisterous humor, to the final melodramatic scene in which Bolshevik peasants burn down a landlord's house.

The Leningrad Repertory Theater has devoted its usual care to settings, costumes and staging. Singing, as is often the case in the Russian theater, is subordinated to acting, which attains the customary high levels. This theater, which first introduce the work of Shostakovitch and other contemporary composers, has found in this new opera its most emphatic popular success.

Sculpture as Architectural Accent

The New Architectural Sculpture, by Walter R. Agard. New York: Oxford University Press. $3

A BOOK long overdue has now been supplied by Mr. Agard. He modestly denies that his study of the new architectural sculpture is encyclopedic. It is better than that, for it is critical. Mr. Agard analyzes this sculpture and explains its merits and shortcomings according to his viewpoint. It is because he gives his reasons for his appraisals that his study is of value to the general reader as well as the artist, to the end that there shall be a better understanding of the various ways in which architects and sculptors are helping and may help one another. "From the rich variety of architectural sculpture designed during the past 20 years certain examples have been chosen which seem unusually significant," he says, "not merely because of their intrinsic technical excellence and the satisfactory relationship to the buildings they decorate, but also because of their relevance to modern life and thought."

He pays little attention to sculpture that is frankly an adaptation of classical, Renaissance and Gothic prototypes because "However admirable such work may be, it already belongs to an era of eclecticism that is rapidly disappearing. This book is primarily concerned with that sculpture, more creative in character, which has been made for buildings freshly planned to meet the needs of today." Only those who have been brought up on eclecticism, probably, can realize how sweeping that statement is. Happily it will carry considerable weight of self-evident truth to laymen. For there is a growing suspicion, among persons who have not been drilled in time-honored forms, that tradition needs to justify itself in each new age if it is to survive for purposes of service as well as of veneration.

The sculptor in the service of architecture today, Mr. Agard holds, is a recognized contributor to the moral experience of his fellows. He cannot allow himself to improvise on a theme simply personal to himself. His sculpture must "subordinate itself to its building, even while it retains sufficient dignity of its own so as not to seem inconsequential. . . . Its design must make an organic contribution, accentuating those parts that the architect wishes emphasized."

Finally Mr. Agard holds that we have a right to hope that a building will frankly express the material of which it is made, something that still needs to be said about interiors as well as about façades. Who has not felt an instinctive revulsion upon discovering that the apparent marble of a theater lobby's columns were only wood, artfully camouflaged? Weariness with synthetic leathers will drive people yet to demanding the real thing or else an abandonment of the false facings of fake pebblings and grainings. There may be reasons of economy for substitutes but there can be no excuses for imitations.

Granted an architect who is not servile in his use of tradition and who respects the integrity of his materials, whether brick, stone, wood, cement or glass, we may expect the sculptor who is to work on such an architect's building to reveal in his modelling and carving with the utmost candor the nature of its material. How this may be done, Mr. Agard explains, "was demonstrated on the Nebraska State Capitol by Lee Lawrie, a craftsman akin to the medieval *imagiers* in his knowledge of stone textures."

The sculptor will know the locality in which his work is to reside, bearing in mind in design, no less than in subject matter, the prevailing pattern of the surroundings. "The Martel Brothers for their decoration within the Casino cinema at St. Jean-de-Luz wisely went to local Basque life for their themes, just as for the Parthenon Phidias chose scenes representing the chief events in Athenian legend and the craftsmen of the Middle Ages pictured on the cathedrals intimate happenings from their everyday life."

Mr. Agard appends a bibliography, indexes of artists and places and 42 illustrations.

E. C. S.

A Boston Aquarellist

By **Dorothy Adlow**

CARL GORDON CUTLER has been for some years one of the lean-to-the-left water colorists of Boston. Wherever his name appeared, one could expect to find half a dozen other names which list Boston's more accomplished painters. For want of hospitality among the upholders of tradition, this group has been obliged to use its collective strength to get along. The informal art gallery of Harley Perkins, opened recently in an old house at the foot of Beacon Hill, has proved a haven for them, and we are having the opportunity now of seeing a series of one-man shows of which Mr. Cutler's is current.

Aquarelle is the most common medium in this vicinity. The precedent of John Singer Sargent, of Dodge Macknight, of Winslow Homer has been followed with imitations, adaptations, dilutions, mixtures, amplifications. The preponderance of pictures shown in this medium is something which is average, and because it is average, it is bad artistically. Sargent's skillful textures have been obscured with muddy shadows; Homer's evocative washes in neutral color schemes have been simulated with brushwork which is heavy and meaningless; Dodge Macknight's imitators still feel like *fauves*, painting away with bright, barbaric hues. The imitators lack the intentness, the concentration, the method of the originators. The imitators also fail to see that there are other artists worth following. The painters of Mr. Cutler's group are aware of all that has followed in the train of Paul Cézanne. They are trying to retrieve painting from the dogma of shadow, from topographic insistence.

Mr. Cutler's aquarelles immediately gratify the eye, because they are so definitely colors washed on in a fluid state, transparent, free-flowing. He does not try to confine color insistently within outlines; he does not press it into service to gain outward likeness. The clump of trees, marshland, island, pond all flow from the brush in quick strokes which are swept on with lines, curves, masses indicated. The picture is unified, for all its details possess the same continuous, propulsive motion of the brush, and express one artistic idea. It may be the verdure of springtime, the growth of trees, the exhilaration of a landscape. The colors enhance the form, they enhance the atmosphere; and yet color does not stand out as a bold or emphatic feature.

Mr. Cutler leans in the direction of Marin. Like Marin he strives for the feeling, for the essence of the subject depicted, and when that is elicited, he stops. The pictures are notable for the fact that they are luminous, mobile and fresh. This is an expressionistic style in which the artist touches lightly upon the scene depicted, and in which he exteriorizes the thrill of his first moment of observation. Water color serves the qualification of transitoriness, change, movement. When painters wish to relate a stationary idea of monumental character they can do better with oils. Too many water colorists confuse the function of the two mediums and paint as though they were interchangeables.

Wendy Hiller in 'Love on the Dole'

By **E. C. Sherburne**

New York

WENDY HILLER is in town. That is the chief news to be communicated so far as "Love on the Dole" is concerned. Miss Hiller, according to the program note, had only provincial experience before she took up the role of Sally Hardcastle in the London production of this melodrama of the poor in a Manchester slum. Sally brings wages into a household that is all but dissolved in poverty. Her father can find no work and her brother's 17-shilling weekly wage in a machine shop leaves him not enough money to buy a suit in which to go walking out with a girl of a Sunday. Her mother drudges grayly at home with little in the way of a lightening of the bleakness except the visits of three gin-guzzling crones.

Apart from its oversupply of local color the play is persuasive folk stuff. It conveys the very ache and despair of unemployment. When the father prays involuntarily for a job—more of a groan than an outcry—Reginald Bach touches upon the tragedy of the part in his acting. All through the play he is right, from his whining first words to his crushed dignity at the end when he does not push aside the money Sally has received from the piggish bookmaker.

* * *

She has turned to him at last in rebellion against the environment of squalor which she no longer cares to face, now that her lover Larry has perished in a bout of the unemployed with the police. Larry had already lost his job at a word to his employer from the bookmaker, a melodramatic device that weakens the general effect of inevitability. The playwrights, further, might well have dispensed with some of their anecdotage to make room for an important scene they didn't write, showing how the bookmaker finally won Sally over to a life that was to bring neighborhood scorn upon her parents.

On the other hand, the dialogue conveys the very image of the misery of those who can't find work and are clinging to a semblance of respectability. The play touches upon rapture in Sally's scenes with Larry in her poor kitchen and on the they have an outing far from the grime of Hanky Park, when he can see her, "a white cloud behind her, with the sun shining through her hair."

Here is revealed the fullness of Miss Hiller's powers. She has reserves that are never fully drawn upon, and a poise that comes only when the player is able and willing to think the part through at every performance. Her Sally is at once sweet, sturdy and sharp of tongue, rebellious against a world that has not been prepared for the young, unfailing in her vision of a better life that is not smothered in dirt and drink, visualizing happy times in the past in her voice and eyes until it is as if she were singing. Yet there is no mechanical tune in Miss Hiller's delivery, such as mars the work of some of the other players, the sort of thing that pulls down almost every sort of stage performance.

* * *

There is physical expressiveness in everything she does. Always there are the alterations of mood that come with every turn of thought when a part is really assumed, and none of the obvious tricks of ready-made acting. Her voice, agreeable in the expression of the softer emotions, can turn hard, cold or tremulous when Sall is beset. Miss Hiller is willing to look and dress the part appropriately, which means that she doesn't cheat either in appearance or expression, but acts Sally for precisely what she is worth.

Brandon Peters plays Larry as if it were an accompainment to the melody that is Sally, and nothing but admirable is their concerted work. Helen Strickland as the wise one among the visiting crones often touches a note of large meanings. A rehearsal under someone not too familiar with the play could bring back a lost light and shade in some of the other parts. This performance is so good that it deserves a betterment that would not leave the spectator with a slightly worn feeling resulting from pointless repetitions and monotonies.

Shubert Theater—Maurice Barber presents Love on the Dole, by Ronald Gow and Walter Greenwood; staged by Reginald Bach, settings by Nicholas Yellenti; beginning Feb. 24, 1936.

'Storm in a Teacup'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

MR. JAMES BRIDIE, whose "Storm in a Teacup" is now at the Haymarket, once wrote a play called "The Switchback," but in a sense all his plays are switchbacks. They are the most uneven things in the contemporary British theater. They scale the heights and plumb the depths with equal facility. They are never either good or bad, but an inextricable tangle of both. "Storm in a Teacup" is a true Bridie play.

It is a translation from the German of Bruno Frank, but the whole setting and atmosphere of the piece have been transformed, so that what once was "Sturm im Wasserglass" is now indigenously Scottish, with a dash of Irish to give variety. The story is delightful in its simplicity. When an Irish fruit seller cannot find the money to pay for her dog license, the bumptious Provost of the small town where the action takes place refuses to listen to pleadings and orders the animal destroyed. A soft-hearted reporter (Mr. Roger Livesey) prints the story, and the populace turns in fury on the unfortunate Provost, whose chances of getting to Parliament, which before had looked worse are compromised. The reporter gets the sack, but wins a wife, and the dog is saved.

The first act of this play is dull, and the third, despite some brilliant patches of fun, is amateurish, though perhaps the playing and setting are more at fault than the author. Moreover, the part of the Irishwoman is grossly overwritten. What is essentially a minor character is repeatedly plunged into the center of the scene with disastrous effects on the drama's life and vigor. But the second act of the piece is magnificent, wildly funny and rousingly exciting. It is also a remarkable example of the differences between the technique of the stage and of the screen.

The screen goes in for action, the stage for preparation for action. Mr. Bridie gets his antagonists squarely confronting each other, the sentimental reporter and the hard-headed Provost. On the films they would soon fall to a battle royal with their fists, and time and time again on the stage they seem on the point of knocking each other out. But the expected blow never comes, and the excitement is all the greater for the perpetual disappointment. Both Mr. Ian McLean and Mr. Livesey, here and throughout the play, are admirable.

H. H.

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President Defines New Taxes In Surprise Special Message

WASHINGTON, March 3 (AP)—President Roosevelt's message to Congress asking tax legislation:

To the Congress of the United States:

On January third, 1936, in my annual budget message to the Congress, I pointed out that without the item for relief the budget was in balance. Since that time an important item of revenue has been eliminated through a decision of the Supreme Court, and an additional annual charge has been placed on the Treasury through the enactment of the Adjusted Compensation Payment Act.

I said in my budget message:

". . . The many legislative acts creating the machinery for recovery were all predicated on two interdependent beliefs. First, the measures would immediately cause a great increase in the annual expenditures of the Government—many of these expenditures however, in the form of loans which would ultimately return to the Treasury. Second, as a result of the simultaneous attack on the many fronts I have indicated, the receipts of the Government would rise definitely and sharply during the following few years, while greatly increased expenditure for the purposes stated, coupled with rising values and the stopping of losses would, over a period of years, diminish the need for work relief and thereby reduce federal expenditures. The increase in revenues would ultimately meet and pass the declining cost of relief.

1933 Policy Confirmed

This policy adopted in the spring of 1933 has been confirmed in actual practice by the Treasury figures of 1934, of 1935, and by the estimates for the fiscal years of 1936 and 1937.

There is today no doubt of the fundamental soundness of the policy of 1933. If we proceed along the path we have followed and with the results attained up to the present time we shall continue our successful progress during the coming years.

If we are to maintain this clear-cut and sound policy, it is incumbent upon us to make good to the Federal Treasury both the loss of revenue caused by the Supreme Court decision and the increase in expenses caused by the adjusted compensation payment act. I emphasized that adherence to consistent policy calls for such action.

To be specific: The Supreme Court decision adversely affected the budget in an amount of $1,017,000,000 during the fiscal year 1936 and the fiscal year 1937. This figure is arrived at as follows:

Upset of Budget

Deficit to date (expenditures chargeable to processing taxes less processing taxes collected) in excess of that contemplated in the 1937 budget—$281,000,000.

Estimated expenditures to be made from supplemental appropriation approved in the supplemental appropriation act, 1936—$296,000,000.

Estimated expenditures to be made under the soil conservation and domestic allotment act—$440,000,000.

Total additional deficit 1936 and 1937, due to Supreme Court decision and adjusted farm program —$1,017,000,000.

For the purposes of clarity, I divide the present total additional revenue needs of the Government into the permanent and the temporary ones.

Permanent Income

Permanent Treasury income of $500,000,000 is required to offset expenditures which will be made annually as a result of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act recently enacted by the Congress and approved by me; and an additional sum recurring annually for nine years will be required to amortize the total cost of the Adjusted Compensation Payment Act.

The net effect of paying the veterans bonus in 1936, instead of 1945, is to add an annual charge of $120,000,000 a year to the $160,000,000 already in the budget.

We are called upon, therefore, to raise by some form of permanent taxation an annual amount of $620,000,000. It may be said, truthfully and correctly, that $500,000,000 of this amount represents substitute taxes in place of the old processing taxes, and that only $120,000,000 represents new taxes not hitherto levied.

Just a Suggestion

I leave, of course, to the discretion of the Congress the formulation of the appropriate taxes for the needed permanent revenue. I invite your attention, however, to a form of tax which would accomplish an important tax reform, remove two major inequalities in our tax system and stop "leaks" in present surtaxes.

Extended study of methods of improving present taxes on income from business warrants the consideration of charges to provide a fairer distribution of the tax load among all the beneficial owners of business profits whether derived from unincorporated enterprises or from incorporated businesses, and whether distributed to the real owners as earned or withheld from them.

The existing difference between corporate taxes and those imposed on owners of unincorporated businesses renders incorporation of small businesses difficult or impossible.

Implies Tax Injustice

The accumulation of surplus in corporations controlled by taxpayers with large incomes is encouraged by the present freedom of undistributed corporate income from surtaxes.

Since stockholders are the beneficial owners of both distributed and undistributed corporate income, the aim, as a matter of fundamental equity, should be to seek equality of tax burden on all corporate income whether distributed or withheld from the beneficial owners.

As the law now stands our corporate taxes dip too deeply into the shares of corporate earnings going to stockholders who need the disbursement of dividends; while the shares of stockholders who can afford to leave earnings undistributed escapes current surtaxes altogether.

An Old Problem

This method of evading existing surtaxes constitutes a problem as old as the income tax law itself. Repeated attempts by the Congress to prevent this form of evasion have not been successful. The evil has been a growing one. It has now reached disturbing proportions from the standpoint of the inequality it represents and of its serious effect on the federal revenue.

Thus the Treasury estimates that, during the calendar year 1936, over $4,500,000,000 of corporate income will be withheld from stockholders. If this undistributed income were distributed, it would be added to the income of stockholders and there taxed as is other personal income. But, as matters now stand, it will be withheld from stockholders by those in control of these corporations. In one year alone, the Government will be deprived of revenues amounting to over $1,300,000,000.

Advises Tax Corrective

A proper tax on corporate income (including dividends from other corporations), which is not distributed as earned, would correct the serious two-fold inequality in our taxes on business profits if accompanied by a repeal of the present corporate income tax, the capital stock tax, the related excess profits tax and the present exemption of dividends from the normal tax on individual incomes.

The rate on undistributed corporate income should be graduated and so fixed as to yield approximately the same revenue as would be yielded if corporate profits were distributed and taxed in the hands of stockholders.

Distinct Progress

Such a revision of our corporate taxes would effect great simplification in tax procedure, in corporate accounting, and in the understanding of the whole subject by the citizens of the nation. It would constitute distinct progress in tax reform.

The Treasury Department will be glad to submit its estimates to the Congress showing that this simplification and removal of inequalities can, without unfairness, be put into practice so as to yield the full amount of $620,000,000—the amount I have indicated above as being necessary.

Two More Suggestions

Turning to the temporary revenue needs of the Government, there is the item of $517,000,000 which affects principally the current fiscal year. This amount must in some way be restored to the Treasury, even though the process of restoration might be spread over two years or three years.

In this case also the formulation of taxes lies wholly in the discretion of the Congress. I venture, however, to call your attention to two suggestions.

The first relates to the taxation of what may well be termed a windfall received by certain taxpayers who shifted to others the burden of processing taxes which were impounded and returned to them or which otherwise have remained unpaid.

Passed On to Consumers

In unequal position is that vast number of other taxpayers who did not resort to such court action and have paid their taxes to the Government.

By far the greater part of the processing taxes was in the main either passed on to consumers or taken out of the price paid producers. The Congress recognized this fact last August and provided in Section 21 (D) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act that, in the event of the invalidation of the processing taxes, only those processors who had borne the burden of these taxes should be permitted to receive refunds. The return of the impounded funds and failure to pay taxes that were passed on result in unjust enrichment, contrary to the spirit of that enactment.

Would Benefit Public

A tax on the beneficiaries unfairly enriched by the return or nonpayment of this federal excise would take a major part of this windfall income for the benefit of the public. Much of this revenue would accrue to the Treasury during the fiscal years 1936 and 1937.

The other suggestion relates to a temporary tax to yield the portion of $517,000,000 not covered by the windfall tax. Such a tax could be spread over two years or three years. An excise on the processing of certain agricultural products is worth considering.

By increasing the number of commodities so taxed, by greatly lowering the rates of the old processing tax and by spreading the tax over two or three years, only a relatively light burden would be imposed on the producers, consumers or processors.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT
The White House, March 3, 1936

Wall Street Sees Fare Cut Victory for B. & O. Head

NEW YORK, March 3 (AP)—Wall Street railroad circles see the Interstate Commerce Commission order for passenger fare reductions as a victory for Daniel Willard, veteran president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

Alone among the leading railroad chiefs in the East, Mr. Willard has long advocated a cut in passenger fares as a stimulus to passenger travel.

Other eastern systems, such as the New York Central, the Pennsylvania and the New Haven, have consistently resisted fare cuts.

Railroad analysts said that the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad and the Long Island Railroad, a Pennsylvania subsidiary, were likely to be the most affected by the fare slash inasmuch as these roads depend heavily on income from passenger fares.

Rail shares on the New York Stock Exchange held about steady following the announcement of the I. C. C. findings.

President Urges Sweeping New Tax For Corporations

(Continued from Page 1)

dividual puts into his bank, or uses to buy a house, and should be taxed when in the hands of individuals.

The nex tax, it is claimed, is simpler and easier to apply than the three rather difficult taxes it replaces: simpler for taxpayer and tax-collector alike.

Gets at Big Leak

Actual tax rates were not mentioned in the President's message, although the Treasury estimated them at about 33 1-3 per cent. The graduation is intended to bring in the same from these sums when held as surplus as if they had been distributed to stockholders.

The Treasury listed the following specific advantages in the change:

1. Elimination of the greatest tax leak now in the federal system. That is, the avoidance of surtaxes by holding back revenues from stockholders and passing them to surplus.

2. To establish equality of tax treatment among all recipients of business profits. To put stockholders in corporations which do not distribute their profits on parity with stockholders of corporations that do distribute, or with the proprietors of or investors in an unincorporated business.

3. Simplification of the tax payment system.

4. Making it possible for the small enterprise to become incorporated.

May Run Longer Than Decade

So much for the long-range tax proposals, the scheme for taxation which the Administration anticipates to run for a decade, and perhaps longer.

The second phase of the tax message concerned the recovery of $517,000,000 which was lost to the Treasury through the Supreme Court's decision outlawing the AAA. Here two temporary taxes were proposed:

Taxes to Make Up AAA Losses

1. The "windfall" tax, designed to recover from taxpayers who shifted to others the burden of processing taxes, the sums which were impounded and returned to them or which have otherwise remained unpaid.

2. A processing tax, on a broader base and at very greatly lower rates than formerly, spread over two or three years.

The first of these temporary taxes is directed at those processors who received a lavish return from the Supreme Court, but had already passed their taxes on to the consumer or back to the farmer. It is intended to equalize their position with that of other processors who either paid their taxes to the end, or else were unable to pass the burden on to consumers or farmers, and paid the taxes themselves.

Recovering the Windfall

"By far the greater part of the processing taxes was in the main either passed on to consumers or taken out of the price paid producers," President Roosevelt says. "A tax on the beneficiaries unfairly enriched by the return or nonpayment of this federal excise would take a major part of this windfall income for the benefit of the public."

Of the missing $517,000,000, this windfall tax has been estimated to recover about $150,000,000 and perhaps more. Still lacking would be some $350,000,000. It is this sum—spread over a few years—that the President plans to take in his renewed processing tax. The old processing tax for 1937 was estimated to yield $547,000,000. It is thus apparent that the new processing tax, if it ran for three years, would be only about one fifth as large as its predecessor.

Repeats Treasury Needs

The President repeated his previous estimate of Treasury needs in the years 1936 and 1937 which had been produced by the Supreme Court:

Farm subsidy paid out	$281,000,000
Farm subsidy obligated but unpaid	296,000,000
Farm subsidy under new bill	440,000,000
Total	1,017,000,000

To which needs to be added $120,000,000 a year to estimate the extra costs of the soldiers' bonus over what payment in 1945 would have required.

These sums, again, divide roughly into two groups:

Recouping needs	$577,000,000
Continuing needs	440,000,000
Plus $120,000,000 (except that the first figure is that for this year, while the President roughly estimates it at $500,000,000 on the average).	

Only $120,000,000 New He Says

Of the whole galaxy of figures, President Roosevelt insists that only $120,000,000 represents permanent taxes not hitherto collected in some form. The $620,000,000 in new revenues that the new undistributed corporate income tax would bring in, corresponds he claims roughly to the sums formerly collected by processing taxes.

After the two or three-year adjustment of past AAA tax-losses is out of the way, the $620,000,000 that the new imposts are estimated to bring in would just about balance $500,000,00 for farm subsidy and $120,000,000 for the bonus.

The recommendations are thus neatly tailored to needs. In the light of intimations from the White House that neither President nor Treasury was going to make precise recommendations to Congress, and that Congress would itself have to shoulder the heavy task of contriving new taxes, the present situation produces more than one quiet laugh.

The President has once more, in sensational and precise terms, told Congress what he wants to be done.

Clipper in Manila Again

MANILA, March 3 (AP)—Capt. Edwin C. Musick piloted the China Clipper to a graceful descent upon choppy waters of Manila Bay at 4:32 p. m. (Manila time) March 1, ending the giant flying boat's second westward 8000-mile crossing from Alameda, Calif. Hundreds lined the bay's shores. Total flying time from Alameda was 60 hours, 12 minutes, 9 hours and 14 minutes slower than the first flight in November.

United Air Lines Expansion Includes Bids for New Traffic

Aviation Column

Boston's aviation editors had a glimpse into the coming plans of United Air Lines, transcontinental air mail, passenger and express operators, with the arrival of Harold P. Crary, vice-president of the line, in the city. It was co-incident with the opening of United's new Boston agency, headed by Emmons J. Whitcomb, a well-known local travel agent. The new office will be one of United's largest "off the line" ventures.

Under its new $1,000,000 expansion and equipment program United, Mr. Crary said, will buy new planes, put in additional schedules and go after new types of traffic. Rumored, and now confirmed is United's plan to purchase Douglas planes in addition to its Boeings. United, it appears, needs the cargo space now that mail and express poundage has picked up under the new air express division of Railway Express Agency, to which most of the air lines belong. Douglas planes are slightly larger than Boeings, hence have larger baggage and express holds.

Comparisons Made

Among other things it revealed to observers the comparative standardization of design of transport airplanes. For if a Boeing, a Douglas and an Electra were lined up together they would resemble each other very closely, except for details.

Performance characteristics of Boeings and Douglases are very close also. It was estimated by aviation observers that if a Douglas and a Boeing left from Newark airport together for Chicago their arrival at the Windy City would be practically a "dead heat."

United, Mr. Crary said, will increase its coast-to-coast schedules. There are now three daily and these will be increased to probably five. Its eight daily New York-Chicago schedules will be increased to 11.

After Park Traffic

Mr. Crary stated that his company will go hot after national parks traffic this year. United is to inaugurate flights over Yellowstone Park as a starter. These side trips will depart from Salt Lake City and will land at a new airport built as a WPA project at the west entrance of Yellowstone Park. The cost of the trip will be very reasonable.

One of the United's old Boeing 80 trimotor planes, has been converted into a sight-seeing plane with its seats facing the windows. On board each trip will be an observer who will point out the geyser basins, the falls of the Yellowstone, the mountain peaks and other features within the parks. Similar air excursions are planned to Rocky Mountain Park, Colo., and Mt. Rainier Park, Wash.

Fares by Air Lines

As to the effect that lowered rail fares might have on air traffic Mr. Crary pointed out that the fare and other expenses aboard the high class trains between New York and Chicago, which are comparable to air service, are about the same as air fare. Added to this is the air lines' long point of four and one half hours air travel between the two cities as compared to 17½ needed by the train.

Scrip fares, Mr. Crary said, had placed many new faces aboard United planes since it was inaugurated. The new air express agreement had caused an increase of 10 per cent in air express poundage. For 1935, Mr. Crary said, United carried 173,000 passengers, 3300 tons of mail and 900 tons of express. This was a gain of 22 per cent in passengers over 1934 and a gain of 56 per cent in air mail and express poundage.

* * *

Harbor Grace Weather

Harbor Grace, Newfoundland, which was the "jumping off" place for several transatlantic flights, is probably fixed in many people's imaginations as definitely north and therefore inclined to be very arctic in its weather, particularly in the winter. As a matter of fact, it is due east on the same latitude as Paris.

Whatever may have been our conclusions about the weather and temperature in this little community they were definitely abused by H. Herman Archibald, a Harbor Grace, Newfoundland, correspondent.

Said Mr. Archibald, "Some days ago (early February) you read a letter in your mail bag (shortwave station W1XAL, 11.79 megacycles) from the South (southern United States) stating the temperature there was 83 degrees Fahrenheit. You quoted the temperature at that moment in Boston as something around zero. At that time the temperature here was around 32.

"The thought was in our mind that in this discussion of northerly air routes you would naturally compare your low temperatures with ours, although our latitude is about that of Paris, France. Strange as it may seem, our temperatures at Harbour Grace have touched zero only once this winter and then only a few hours one morning.

"Day after day while we have listened to temperatures at Boston of 12, of zero, of 8, etc., up to Jan. 15, ours were mostly above 32 and sometimes much above it. Since that date, Boston temperatures have dropped just below 32, but hardly ever touching as low as 20. These last few days, however, have seen our coldest snap, when, as reported, the temperature touched zero for several hours. It is now about freezing here, having just barely touched down to 25 last night. As I write I hear Washington, D. C., report a temperature of 6. Our temperatures for any winter rarely ever drop below those at Boston.

"I write this temperature discussion because I think it serves to correct a wrong idea which at this juncture may seriously affect this (northern) travel project at least in the minds of the general public."

Lehman Offers Broad Program of Security

(Continued from Page 1)

publicans "on the spot" in so far as social legislation was concerned, and that many Republican assemblymen would hesitate to run counter to a public welfare program of such wide appeal as that of Governor Lehman's.

With the Governor's social security bill referred to the committees of the two houses, both the Senate and Assembly plunged into acrimonious debate over the proposed legislative investigation of unemployment relief, out of which the Republicans expected to get much campaign material for use in the hustings.

Senate Bill Advanced

In the Senate, the bill by Senator Dunnigan for the inquiry along the lines favored by Governor Lehman was advanced over Republican opposition by a strict party vote, but in the Assembly, the Republicans had the whip end and passed the measure by Herbert Brownell, Jr., (R) of New York City, which represents their ideas of what the investigation should be. The vote here also followed strict party lines, 79 Republicans voting for it and 69 Democrats against it.

Passage of the Brownell bill made it clear that regardless of any action the Senate may take, Republicans in control of the Assembly intend to go ahead with an inquiry of their own, acting independently if necessary.

Fearon Confirms

This was confirmed by Senator George R. Fearon of Syracuse, Republican leader of the upper house.

"Yes, there will be an inquiry by the political leaders of the Republicans through the Assembly Committee," Senator Dunnigan replied, "But it will be a 'smear Roosevelt, smear Lehman' inquiry."

The Brownell bill would set up a commission composed of the committees on public relief and welfare of the two houses and members of the temporary emergency relief administration to make the investigation.

The Dunnigan bill would set up a commission of four legislative leaders and four persons named by the Governor.

General Classified

SALESMEN WANTED

SALESMAN for Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, who can actively sell high character line of popular priced novelty curtains; young man preferable with curtain department sales experience. Small draw against commission. HENRY PLANT CO., Passaic, N. J.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

WRITE for opportunity to demonstrate newest finag-Proofed hosiery, which doubles wear; bonus in Hosiery; no money or experience needed; samples hosiery FREE. Commission collected at sale. AMERICAN HOSIERY MILLS, Dept. Z-13, Indianapolis, Ind.

SPECIAL work for mothers needing money—show complete style line; canvassing or experience unnecessary; liberal commissions; earn dresses without cost; give dress size. HALFORD FROCKS, Dept. Z-80, Cincinnati, Ohio.

WOMEN—Be financially independent. Backed by several years' consistent advertising in the Monitor, we offer profitable commission work taking orders for ladies' dresses, lingerie, etc. Also, opportunity to earn free dresses. Many Monitor readers making money this way. Experience unnecessary. Start spare time, ample outfit furnished. JANALENE, INC., Dept. 849, Indianapolis, Ind.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30c a line for one or two insertions. 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO., 143 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

MISS ARNSON AGENCY, 431 Riverside Drive (115th), nurses, governesses, infants' nurses, home assistants. N. Y. C. Un. 4-5242

FURNITURE

GOOD selection of exceptionally fine used and new sample furniture, rugs and furnishings for every room; new Simmons mattresses and studio beds; great savings. LLOYDS SALESROOMS, 239 East 60th St., N. Y. C.

FURRIERS

FLEMING'S FURS Repairing, Remodeling, Ready-to-wear and custom-made garments at very moderate prices. 345 Seventh Avenue, (4th Floor), New York City. PE. 6-2279.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

HOUSEWORKER, experienced, good worker, for small N. Y. C. apartment; under 45; state age, nationality and salary. Write Box M-7, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE, storage, household goods, private rooms, household removals; packing, shipping. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE, Tel. Edgecombe 4-1312, New York City.

OFFICE FURNITURE

PRACTITIONER will sell complete furnishings of his office very reasonably. 11 W. 42nd St., N. Y. C. Write Box R-6, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

WHY not bring in those Old Rings, Bracelets and Watches—Cash in Return. ARTHUR W. FITT, 26 West Street, Boston.

PAYING GUESTS

Silver Birches
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.
Home for rest, study and recreation
BOOKLET Phone Ronk. 16

PIANO TUNING

GUARANTEED and expert piano tuning $3. MARCEL RIOU, 2083 45th St., Long Island City, N. Y. Tel. Astoria 8-10171

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON near Mrs. Jack Gardner's Palace—Unusually attractive; must see to appreciate; newly furn., quiet, private home; reasonable. 28 Evans Way, Apt. 3.

GIRL to share Hotel Studio Room; call 5-7 evenings. Room 614, Hotel Salisbury, 123 West 57th St., N. Y. C.

MT. VERNON, N. Y. (Fleetwood)—Woman to share three-room apartment; pleasant, quiet, kitchen privileges, convenient commuting. 472 Gramatan Ave., Apt. C-1. Phone Oakwood 4588 (evenings).

SALESWOMEN WANTED

HOSIERY-LINGERIE pays big commissions daily; part time permitted; experience unnecessary; credit; investigate. WALDORF, 11 W. 42nd St., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

COLLEGE man, cultured, secretary-stenographer, chauffeur-mechanic, seeks positions as companion. Write Box G-5, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York.

FLORIST—Experienced storeman, buyer, designer, capable taking charge. Write Box L-5, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

SECRETARY-Stenographer to executive; 12 years broad experience; accustomed long-sustained technical dictation and responsibility. Telephone Tr. 7-0453, N. Y. C.

UNIVERSITY graduate desires position; accountant-bookkeeper, 13 years in charge of accounting department of corporation; tax reports. Box A-14, 712 Fulton Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

YOUNG woman desires position dressmaker, seamstress or light housework, part, full time. New York or Brooklyn. Write LILLY ENGELSEN, 623 57th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

TEXTILE MENDING

HUB TEXTILE MENDING SERVICE
Moth Holes, etc., Rewoven Invisibly. We Call and Deliver. Lib. 3004. Little Bldg., Boston.

Local Classified Advertising

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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/2 a line for one or two insertions. 1/2 a line for three, four or five insertions within a week. 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information: Clarence House, 4, Central Bldgs., Westminster, London, S. W. 1.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address, and letters addressed to Box . . . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe

ENGLAND

ABBOTSFORD HOTEL
Russell Square, London, England
Situated in a quiet beautiful square in the heart of London; few minutes of Museums, theatres, buses, railway stations and Tube, constant hot and cold water, central heating. Every comfort with excellent cuisine and service. Terms from 7/6 room; full breakfast, bath, light, attendance; night porter; or weekly with all meals from 3 gns.
Telegrams, "Abbotell-Westcent, London"

At Pembridge Manor 21-23, Pembridge Crescent, London, W. 11
Near Christian Science church. Tube and Buses to all parts. Perfect cleanliness, comfort and cuisine. Bedrooms fitted hot and cold running water and gas fires.
Inclusive terms (4 meals daily) from 2½ gns. weekly
BED, BATH AND BREAKFAST 7/-
Cables Pk. 6501, London
Tariff on application.

BOSCASTLE, CORNWALL—Welltown Manor. Beautiful Elizabethan Guest House (1500); in heart of King Arthur's country; every modern convenience; home comforts; moderate terms.

BOURNEMOUTH EAST CLIFF Lynton Court
Next Door Christian Science church
46 Rooms (16 due south, 8 ground floor), 4 lounges, recreation room, acre grounds. Everything for perfect holiday. Winter From 2½ Guineas. C. S. HOSIER.

BOURNEMOUTH, E., "Craigrie," Southern Road—Close sea; excellent cooking; every comfort. Mr. and Mrs. Monk. Tel. S'bourne 1149.

Bournemouth Richmond Gdns. QUORN HALL
The proprietors would be glad of the opportunity to send you an illustrated brochure, giving all details of this most delightful private hotel. Please write Mr. and Mrs. NORMAN TAYLOR. Phone 1980.

BOURNEMOUTH 'PHONE 886
DERBY ROAD (East Cliff) WIMBLEDON HALL
Beautiful for situation; the joy of the East Cliff; 4 minutes Christian Science church; hot and cold all rooms, central heating; dining room accommodates 100; fine large sun lounge. Winter from 2½ gns., Spring 2½ gns, Summer 3 gns; well recommended; tariff. S. M. Horspool.

BOURNEMOUTH ST. MICHAEL'S RD. ROCKMOUNT
Superior apartments with or without board; hot and cold water, gas fires all bedrooms, central position, moderate terms, splendid position, central. Phone 1657. Mrs. E. DAVIES.

BOURNEMOUTH—GUEST HOUSE, Courtrees, 4 Crescent Road, near Gardens; tennis, golf and sea; personal supervision; moderate. MISSES M. & E. WELSH.

BOURNEMOUTH, Staffield House, Westcliff Road—Near sea, gas fires, hot and cold water. Proprietors, Mr. and Mrs. Turver.

Nr. BOURNEMOUTH, BURNBRAE GUEST HOUSE—Country surroundings; near buses, golf course and riding school; special terms for winter guests. Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Tite, Longham, Wimborne, Dorset Station, Bournemouth Central. Phone Northbourne 28.

BRIGHTON HOVE
HOTEL ALEXANDRA
BRUNSWICK TERRACE
Facing Sea, Central, New Proprietorship. Entirely remodernised. Central Heating. Hot and cold water. Private Bathrooms. Terms from 4 guineas.
Mrs. Blanche B. Samet. (Tel. Hove 4980)

BRIGHTON, Claridge 34 Oriental Place, 2 doors sea—Board residence from 2½ gns.; hot and cold water in bedrooms; near church. CAPT. WALSH. Tel. 364611.

DARTMOOR Edgehill Hotel
10 Minutes BOVEY TRACEY Station
Beautifully situated in grounds of 2 acres. Convenient for touring the lovely moors. Garage. Moderate terms.

EASTBOURNE Norland Private Hotel Hartington Pl. Tel. 1026
Very central, quiet and comfortable. Personal supervision. Proprietress MISS H. CHAPPELL.

FOR WINTER RESIDENCE
EASTBOURNE PHONE 847
MOST POPULAR RESIDENTIAL HOTEL
THE BELGRAVE
Attractive Lounges. Blazing Fires. Warm, Cosy Bedrooms with Hot and Cold water. Faultless service. The whole set in an atmosphere of friendliness and sociability that creates contentment and happiness for guests, whose individual requirements are the especial care of the Resident Director.
RENOWNED FOR EXQUISITE CUISINE
The Hotel is Central for everywhere. Sea, Shops, Theaters and Cinemas. Inclusive terms and NO EXTRAS whatsoever. From 3 GNS. per week or for protracted winter res. from 2½ GNS.

GLORIOUS NEW FOREST
Here's England at her best—peace and quiet—shady woods—open moorlands—GOLF, TENNIS, RIDING, FSHING, etc.—sport or rest. Historical associations abound. Come to Lyndhurst in the centre of the forest, and stay at the
GRAND HOTEL
Terms and Illustrated Brochure on request.

HANTS., Knellwood House, Farnborough—First-class private hotel, beautiful grounds; near Camberley and Aldershot. Apply MISS ST. JOHN.

LIVERPOOL—Antrim Private hotel, 73 Mount Pleasant. Running water—hot and cold—in every bedroom. Phone 5238. JACK MONTGOMERY.

LONDON
AN INEXPENSIVE FIRST CLASS HOTEL
Most Modern, Comfort, Service and a Cuisine of the Best
THE GRANTLEIGH
Inverness Terrace, Hyde Park, W. 2
Quite near Christian Science church
En pension fr. 3½ gns. p. w. Daily 12/6. Bed, Breakfast, Bath fr. 8/6. NO EXTRAS. Lift, Hot and Cold. Central Heating. Garage. Night Porter. Ph. Bay. 3616.
Tariff from Resident Proprietor.
Cable "Grantleigh, Padd., London."
Much used by readers of The Christian Science Monitor
Quiet assured Day and Night.

LONDON, PEMBRIDGE GARDENS RESIDENTIAL HOTEL, W. 2 (close to Christian Science church)—Passenger lifts and every modern convenience; free use of private sitting rooms for entertaining; one of the best of its kind in London, inclusive terms from 3½ gns. per week.

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Coal Fires in All Reception Rooms.
All bedrooms overlooking gardens. Comfortable beds. Modern fittings. Central Heating. Night Porter. Lift.
Terms from 2½ Gns. Bridge Club in Hotel

LONDON'S BEST HOTEL VALUE
14 Bedford Place, Russell Square, W. C.
From 2 gns. Includes Breakfast and Dinner. Elec. lift. Hot and cold water all rooms. Night porter. Phone Mus. 6072.
A Residential Hotel of Highest Standing.
Convenient for West End, City, and everywhere in town.

LONDON—ARDEN HOUSE
60-61, PRINCES SQUARE, W. 2.
Spotless cleanliness, excellent food, running water in all rooms and a hundred and one other personal comforts. Full Board 45/- to 63/-; partial from 40/-; bed-breakfast-bath from 30/-. Reduction for doubles.

LONDON
CUMBERLAND HOUSE HOTEL
51/3/5 Earls Court Square, S. W. 5
Phone Flaxman 0830
Pleasantly situated convenient Shopping centre; hot and cold and gas fires in every room; readers of this paper welcomed; bed and breakfast, 6/6; per day, 10/6; residents 2½ gns. Write for tariff.

LONDON
South Norwood Hill, S. E. 25 Tel. Liv. 3263
Near Crystal Palace
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CENTRAL HEATING
Admirably Suitable for Quietude, Study
Moderate Terms Brochure on Request

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HOTEL BRISTOL
170-2 Cromwell Road, Kensington, S. W.
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LONDON, BEAUMONT 17 PRINCES 682 BAYSWATER, W. 2.—Good table, every comfort, bridge, running water in every room; from 45/-. Resident proprietors.

LYNTON, DEVON
NORTH CLIFF PRIVATE HOTEL
Central heating, running water, excellent position facing sea, own garden produce, moderate tariff. Proprietors, Mr. and Mrs. Slough.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. Regent Private Hotel—Superior board residence, electric light, central heating, garden garage. 55-59 Osborne Road. Telephone 906 Jesmond.

NORTHUMBERLAND, WHITLEY BAY—"Harlow" Guest House, South Parade; adjoining promenade; modern, comfortable, winter terms. MRS. OSWALD ALLISON. Tel. 1110.

ROTTINGDEAN, SUSSEX—NEWICK HOUSE on cliffs facing sea; Downs behind; garden, garages, tennis court, sun lounge, gas fires in bedrooms, wonderfully sunny position. Tel. 918511.

SEVENOAKS—Comfortable house, 4 minutes station; separate tables; excellent cuisine; central heating, running water; inclusive terms 3½ guineas. MRS. ADAMS, Heathfield Private Hotel. Phone 984.

SHAKESPEARE'S COUNTRY, near Stratford-on-Avon—Beautiful mansion and English home offering rest, comfort and peace; house thoroughly warm; winter terms 3-3½ gns. MR. and MRS. GRAVES, Edstone Hall, Wootton Wawen, Warwicks.

SIDMOUTH, S. Devon. WOODLANDS HOTEL. Old world mansion, large gardens; central heating; hot and cold water all bedrooms; garage; under PROPRIETOR'S supervision.

SOUTHPORT CLIFTON HOTEL, Promenade. A.A.—Fully equipped. Central Heat. Lift. Solarium. Orchestra. Garage. Golf. Tel. 4141. Grams. Marine.

SOUTHPORT—Talbot Private Hotel. Central Heating. Gas Fires. Hot and Cold Water in Bedrooms. Very Central and Close to Christian Science church. Terms from 9/- Per Day. Garage Near. Phone 3000 11.

SOUTHPORT. Dunwoman Private Hotel, 47 Promenade. Central; hot and cold all bedrooms, electric fires; winter terms. Tel. 2137.

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Visitors to beautiful Surrey, England, will find
THE COTMANDENE PRIVATE HOTEL, DORKING
a most comfortable and happy place to stay for a long or short visit. Delightful gardens, every comfort and consideration. Near London, train or coach. Moderate terms. Proprietors: Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Pertwee.

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Charmingly situated, excellent and liberal menu, every comfort, garage, from 2½ gns.

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WORTHING—Clear View Private Hotel, facing sea; passenger lift; hot and cold water and gas or electric fires

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Foremost in Fashion & Fully Guaranteed
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LEATHER GOODS, FANCY GOODS
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17, GARDEN STREET
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Hosier and Outfitter to Gentlemen
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THE QUALITY FIRST HOUSE
Hair Creams
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75 MARKET STREET
CHARLES COOK
Tailor
8 Mosley St *Opp. Manchester Exchange*
Where we endeavour to give every attention, satisfaction, and distinction in clothing you.

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Pure Materials. Made entirely by us in our new Workshops.
"HONEST UNDER THE COVER"
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Divan Chairs from £4.17.6.
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100 Sets of Upholstery on view from £10.10.0 to £97.10.0. 80 Model Rooms. Two acres Showrooms.
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70 Oxford Street, Manchester

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Our ordinary Shoes from 29/6
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Orders Promptly Attended To
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The Furnishing Galleries
at
BROADBENTS LTD.
of Chapel Street
Cater for Every Taste and Purse
Marshall & Snelgrove
Southport's Leading Fashion Centre
Situated in Lord Street, this charming shop has every facility for shopping in comfort.
HAIRDRESSING SALONS MEN'S SHOP
Delightful Restaurant, Orchestra plays daily.
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Happy Feet, Happy Faces MASCOT
Service Agents.
QUALITY SHOES FOR COMFORT AND SERVICE
Ladies' Smart Court Shoes. Made to brace your feet. Choice Glace Kid, Black, Brown, Navy, colours. Sizes and ½ sizes. 16/9 and 21/-. Test our Expert Service for comfort.

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Highest Quality Beef, Lamb, Pork and Veal
Our supply will meet your demand
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Remodelling, Alterations and Repairs Own Materials Made Up
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All the Latest Designs for Ladies and Gentlemen
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High Class Perfumery

Powders, Creams, Shaving-Brushes, Razors, etc.
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T. WATKINSON
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See the New Millinery in the Windows
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Highest Quality Provisions
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Everything in Hairdressing for LADIES, GENTLEMEN and CHILDREN
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"SIXTEENS" - "EIGHTEENS"
and
"TWENTY'S"
From £102-10-0 ex Works

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Yorkshire County Distributors
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LIMITED
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and WOODHOUSE LANE
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VISIT MODELLE *for Your* SPRING SUIT !!

SHORT coat costumes in tailored Suitings and novel sporty styles. Swagger Suits with ¾ Coat and Frock or ¾ Coat and Skirt.
Bold checks are much in evidence; in some cases throughout the outfit; in other cases with a frock or skirt in a contrast material.
1936 sees a wide variety of modes of the sporty type, and Modelle's collection offers many opportunities for smartness.
Please do not hesitate to call!
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PRINCES ARCADE and WOOLSHOPS, HALIFAX

COAL! COAL! COAL!
Try SPENCER
Coal and Coke Merchant
OFFICE, 245 KING CROSS
DEPOT, 4 ST. PAUL'S STATION
TEL. 61028 HALIFAX

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General Provision Stores
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PARKER'S GIFT SHOP
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(Near G. P. O.)
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HOUSE FURNISHERS,
UPHOLSTERERS, CABINET MAKERS
('SUNDOUR' UNFADABLE FABRICS)
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HUDDERSFIELD 671
Look for the England display advertising in the news section.
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With a Service That Is Reliable
JAMES ARMITAGE & SON
17 Market St., Huddersfield and Depots
Phones: Huddersfield 646, Holmfirth 43

YORKSHIRE

HUDDERSFIELD (Continued)

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FURS, GOWNS, COATS, COSTUMES
Whatever you require you will find the smartest selection at
IRVIN BROOK'S
Special Attention Given to the Fitting of the "Not Too Slim"
27 John William St. Phone 505

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PIANO ACCORDIONS
Are the Fashion
We Stock the Best We Know of and, of course,
PIANOS — RADIO — RECORDS
BARKER'S
6-7-8 ALBION PLACE, LEEDS
PHONE 22086

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For GOOD MEAT
Phone
MIDGLEYS FAMILY BUTCHERS
Established Nearly 30 Years
211 Stainbeck Road } Tel. 42958
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Central AutocaR serviceS
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CROSS HARRISON STREET
(Immediately behind Grand Theatre)
Expert Repairs. Large Range of Good Used Cars. Special Agents for Vauxhall, Hillman, Standard and Austin
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10 cwts. Selected House	1	0	6
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10 cwts. Best House		19	3
10 cwts. Best Nuts		18	2
10 cwts. Kitchen Nuts		15	8
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Delivered in Bags C. O. D.
Hunslet Lane, Midland, Leeds, 10. Tel. 24428

Stainbeck Pharmacy
Tel. 62963 Rounhay
209 Stainbeck Rd.
Chapel, Allerton, Leeds, 7
We Stock Everything for Spring Cleaning
Telephone 22393

Haiste & Sons
Gentlemen's Hosiers, Outfitters
"The Corner Shop"
63 Vicar Lane, Leeds

Tel. 23741
36 and 38
New Briggate
Leeds
J. Leslie Ltd
Smart Clothes
GOWNS
MILLINERY
COSTUMES
3 doors below Grand Theatre

MIDDLESBROUGH

Amos Hinton & Sons
Limited
for
PURE FOODSTUFFS
South Street and Corporation Road and Linthorpe Road
MIDDLESBROUGH

DICKSON & BENSON
LIMITED
THE ARCADE STORE
MIDDLESBROUGH
Cleveland's Complete Family Store
TEL. 2855
Phone 3793 Established 1854
J. H. WRAY
High Class
MEAT PURVEYOR
188 LINTHORPE ROAD
MIDDLESBROUGH
T. WHATLEY & SON
LTD.
Interior Decorators
Painting Contractors
Showroom Service—Technical Advice
288, 290, 311/313 LINTHORPE ROAD

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Stationery and Die Stamping
LENDING LIBRARY
Albert Holloway
THE BAR LIBRARY
82 Newborough Street

A. W. Sinclair & Sons
Limited
BUILDERS
COMMERCIAL STREET
Tel. 447 *Estimates Free*

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82 MONTGOMERY ROAD, NETHER EDGE
Look for the England display advertising in the news section.
Costello
Coats, Gowns, Furs
36 FARGATE

Walshs
for Quality
JOHN WALSH Ltd.
HIGH ST., SHEFFIELD, 1.

YORKSHIRE

SHEFFIELD (Continued)

THE FASHION STORE
COLES
of Sheffield
Church St. and Fargate
Phone 21071 . . . 6 lines

Efficient and Experienced Service
HEATHERFIELD GARAGE
Any Make of Car Supplied
PETROL Totley Rise SPARE PARTS TYRES OIL
71176
Quality ✦ Service ✦ Satisfaction
H. I. HANDFORD
FAMILY GROCER
City Prices—City Qualities Deliveries Anywhere
492 FULWOOD ROAD Tel. 31252

Stewart & Stewart
(SHEFFIELD) Ltd.
LADIES' ATTRACTIVE READY-TO-WEAR COATS, COSTUMES, SPORTSWEAR GOWNS AND MILLINERY
18-62 Pinstone Street Telephone 21537

99-101-103-5-7 SHEFFIELD 1.
CENTRAL MOTORS (Sheffield) LTD. PHONE 22694
FOR AUSTIN STANDARD & LANCHESTER AND TYRES OILS & ACCESSORIES

OXCROFT
Britain's Best
HOUSE COAL
E. A. STEVENSON
145 NORFOLK ST SHEFFIELD 1 Phone 23184 21185 23125

Buy your Pictures and everything connected with them at our up-to-date Shop.
WILSON
152 LONDON ROAD
We sell CAMPBELL'S SOUPS
T. J. C. COE
SILVER HILL STORES, ECCLESALL
Once a Housewife has discovered the Quality of our goods, and the service we render, she seldom seeks further for a good GROCER and CONFECTIONER.
TEL 70874

WAKEFIELD

MAISON CARR
Registered
LADIES' and CHILDREN'S HAIRDRESSER
5 Systems in Permanent Waving
From 12/6 to 25/-
Registered Eugene Waving
All Beauty Preparations in Stock
Open Wednesday Afternoon
22, HALL ROAD, LUPSET
Telephone 3255

YORK

LILIAN
Hairdressing

Permanent Waving Eugene System 21/-
1 PARAGON ST., Fishergate
YORK COUNTY HYGIENIC LAUNDRIES LTD.
High Class Launderers, Dyers and Cleaners
Your Nearest Depot, The Post Office
Telephone No. 3311, Foss Islands, York
Telephone 2270
Edwin Story Ltd.
Booksellers, Stationers, Etc.
MICKLEGATE BAR, YORK
Branches
12-14 Bootham, Monk Bar, Minster Gates
Call and See Our Up-to-Date Lending Library

Arden Ethel Jones
Sole Agent for
THE ARDEN KNITWEAR TAILORED CARDIGAN SUITS
MILLINERY KNITWEAR GOWNS
20 Blake Street York Tel. 4265

H. B. DALE
Gentlemen's Outfitter
Men's Smart Overcoats, Raincoats, Suits, Shirts, Ties, Socks, Underwear, Pyjama Suits, Hats, Caps, Dressing Gowns, Large Stock of Fancy Goods.
31 PARLIAMENT STREET, YORK
Boys' and Girls' Department, 41 Stonegate
JOHN CROSS Ltd.
Family Grocers and Provision Merchants
Noted for Bacon and the Highest Possible Value in Groceries
Fossgate, Micklegate, Wenlock Terrace, and Market St., York

Scotland

EDINBURGH

BACON, CHEESE and BUTTERMEN
Gray Gibson & Co
44 QUEENSFERRY ST. Tel. 23146 and 7
GARDEN SEEDS ARE GARDEN NEEDS
Readers of The Christian Science Monitor may depend on securing reliable
GARDEN NEEDS
Our new Catalogue for 1936 now ready will be given on request.
Tillie-Whyte & Berndt
12 MELBOURNE PLACE
Telegrams: "Tillieden, Edinburgh"

SCOTLAND

EDINBURGH (Continued)

NEW VALUES IN
LADIES' TAILORING

Nothing so reveals good taste as the beautiful lines and fit which only a skilled tailor can give to a Costume or Coat.
We have a specialised knowledge of the latest styles and of the expert craftsmanship required.
We should be delighted to give you service.
Costumes to order from £5:15:6
Coats to order from £5: 5:-
Cardigan Suits from £4:14:6
AITKEN & NIVEN
46/47 QUEENSFERRY STREET
The beauty of GLASS and its many uses in the Home. Leaded Glass of exquisite designs. Engraved and Etched GLASS, Decorative Mirrors and GLASS table tops, etc. Artistic "VITROLITE" GLASS wall linings for Bathrooms, Kitchens, etc.
CUNNINGHAM, DICKSON & WALKER
(Proprietor, D. Pinkerton)
31, South Frederick Street
18, Leith Street and 60, Home Street
EDINBURGH

Shop at COOPER'S
Pure Food Specialists
40a QUEENSFERRY ST., EDINBURGH
Groceries and Provisions of highest quality and value
also at
47 Morningside Road, 52 Home Street
140 Nicolson Street, 337 Leith Walk
25 Raeburn Place, 21 Newington Road
6 East Trinity Road

GLASGOW

Bedding Department
We are making a special offer of our own 'Jamaica' spring interior mattress, constructed with a special strong semi-pocketed spring interior, covered Damask Tick and upholstered black curl hair, with white soft fleece top and bottom. The base, which takes the place of a wire mattress, is fully upholstered and covered with the same Ticking.

6 x 3	6 x 4	6.6 x 4.6
£6 15 0	£7 15 0	£9 10 0

Your own Hair Mattress can be re-made like new and converted into a Spring Interior, covered in Damask Ticking in Blue, Gold, Green, Pink

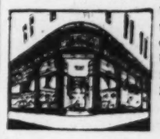
6 x 3	6 x 4	6.6 x 4.6
£3 5 0	£3 12 6	£4 7 6

A. Gardner & Son Ltd.
36, JAMAICA STREET, GLASGOW, C. 1

WINNING'S LTD.
Bothwell
SPRING SHOW NOW ON
Showing the Right Clothes for Every Occasion
Swagger Suits, Tailored Suits, Knit Wear, Dressy Coats, Gowns and Millinery, Novelties in all Departments
Special Value also 10% Discount

When in Glasgow
DINE AT
COOPER'S
Lunch and Tea Rooms
Ingram Street, 111 St. Vincent Street, and The Café, Howard Street
Light Refreshment Service Economical, Varied, Rapid
COOPER & CO.'S STORES LTD.

Alexander Scott
JEWELLER and SILVERSMITH
109 Buchanan Street
Oak Jacobean Table Canteen
PRICE £25
Containing 81 Pieces
Spoons, Forks and Cutlery

Mackinlay & Company

Visit the most up-to-date showroom of its kind in Scotland for the latest ideas in Domestic Plumbing and Electrical Equipment.
339 BYRES ROAD
GLASGOW W. 2. Tel. Western 201

Let LINDSAY'S
Do that Decorating and Painting Job
JOHN LINDSAY & SON
15 Elmbank St., C. 2 Ph. Central 5311

The Laundry of Quality
The Cathkin Laundry
Giffen & Bissett Ltd.
RUTHERGLEN
Phone Rutherglen 33 or 333

ROBERT CUNNINGHAM
MOTOR HIRER and REPAIRER
12 N. Claremont Street
Tel. Douglas 372
2, 4 and 6-Seater Cars for Hire. Any distance, or by Day, Week or Month. Repairs to all makes of Cars by skilled Mechanics.

Chalmers Stores Ltd.
IRONMONGERS
683 GREAT WESTERN ROAD
Tel. Western 2207

Come to
KINCAID'S
for everything you need in BED AND TABLE LINENS, SOFT FURNISHINGS, CURTAIN AND CURTAIN FABRICS.
403 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow

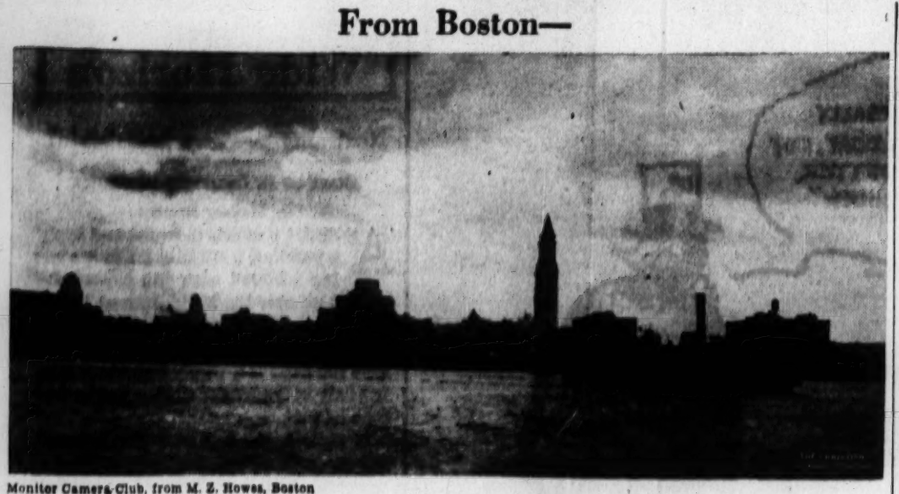
WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor

BY PERSISTENT labour man may attain to all excellence.—DEMOSTHENES.

Daily Features

ENDEAVOUR to do thy duty and thou wilt know thy capacity.—GOETHE.

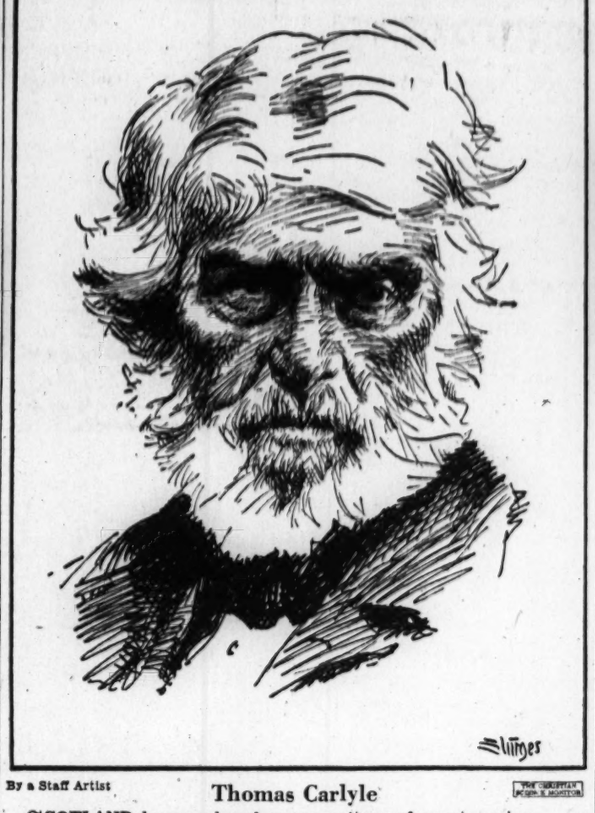
From Boston—



Monitor Camera Club, from M. Z. Howes, Boston

Boston at Sunset, From the Harbor

Lines About Leaders—VII



By a Staff Artist

Thomas Carlyle

SCOTLAND has produced many writers of great genius.
Among the names on her roll of fame is Thomas Carlyle.
This inspired thinker came obscurely into the world in 1795.
The house had been built by his father, the village mason.
The home was cheered by a most tender and active mother.
At five, little Thomas was seen trotting to school all alone.
There the master interested him more than his playmates.
When the boy left school the master pronounced him "a genius."
"If it is so, let him be a minister," said his parents.
Accordingly, they saw him off on the long road to Edinburgh.
The happy youth tramped the 100 miles to the city.
He thrust himself into a diligent study of the Scriptures.
But he also visited the coffee house as often as possible.
For the intellectuals of his age held their meetings there.
They pleaded the cause of the poor; they spoke of reforms.
And Thomas cared intensely for the welfare of the world.
He was not made for theology, but he had ideas to impart.

AS HE prayerfully worked, his vocation was revealed.
With pen in hand he was powerful; literature called him.
Few contemporaries knew German, so he translated Goethe.
This gave him the opportunity to write essays for magazines.
He published a life of Schiller; he traveled in many countries.
He married Jane Welsh, a girl of marked intellectual ability.

CARLYLE'S sympathy for the world kept growing stronger.
He felt that solitude would inspire him to great writing.
The couple settled in a lonely place far from books and men.
Years of quiet contemplation gave birth to *Sartor Resartus.*
Then the author took his manuscript to London.
Every publisher scornfully rejected such a peculiar work.
Carlyle found it difficult indeed to meet the public taste.
He expressed thoughts that people were not ready to grasp.
His spiritual picture of nature reveals such ideas as these:
"Space is but a mode of our human sense, so likewise Time."
"This so solid-seeming world, after all, is but an air-image."
"Rightly viewed . . . all objects are as windows through which the philosophic eye looks into Infinitude itself."
Then, trying to explain universal brotherhood, Carlyle says:
"Thinking reader, man is bound by invisible bonds to all men."
Yet his thought was expanding more than he could realize.
Across the Atlantic, his essays reached the heart of America.
One day, in the little home, a visitor appeared like a vision.
Emerson had wished to meet Carlyle, and he had come over.
Nationality, social rank, appearance, were all forgotten.
The two met heart to heart, and great thoughts were exchanged.

NOW the writer moved from Scotland to London.
He absorbed himself in a story of the French Revolution.
A servant accidentally used the first manuscript to make a fire.
Carlyle made noble efforts to assuage the girl's distress.
And he toiled at his desk writing the same volume over again.
This book soon established his fame throughout the world.
But he wished to make his readers think for themselves.
He composed lives of heroes and he gave lectures on them.
When he passed on, in 1881, he had left a precious legacy.
His message to the world at large was this beautiful appeal:
"Cast forth thy act, thy word, into the ever-living, ever-working universe. It is a seed grain that cannot die."

© 1936, The Christian Science Publishing Society

—To London

Monitor Camera Club, from L. Enstone, Manchester, Eng.

Looking Down the Thames to Tower Bridge

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.)

Stove Cleaning

I HAVE often thought that some ingenious man out of work could build himself a business, with very little capital. There are hundreds of women in every city who have not as yet been able to buy the new type of gas stoves; and most women have few, if any, facilities for properly cleaning gas stoves of the old type.

Now if an enterprising man were to equip himself with proper grease-cutting fluids, wire brushes, scrapers, large receptacles, etc., he could go about from door to door, offering to clean the family gas stove.

I would welcome such service, and so far as I know, no one has yet made this an exclusive vocation. With the proper tools a man could clean a stove in an hour. And what busy housewife would not be willing to pay half a dollar to have her stove cleaned?—Mrs. M. P., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Brevities

Humorist: An explorer reports that he has discovered a bean in southern Asia that grows at an astounding rate. The usual procedure is to place the bean in the ground and then jump clear.

Detroit Free Press: Over in England they are trying to find the inventor of the collar button. Over here the button is more often the object of search.

Philadelphia Bulletin: When and if the Townsend plan becomes effective, a lot of young people will begin charging their parents for board.

Cape Argus (Cape Town): Our South African girls are so tender-hearted that they are moved to tears when the housemaid quits and mother has to do all the work.

New Yorker: Governor Landon sent out 10,000 New Year's cards. This is his ringing answer to the charge that he is a Kansas Coolidge.

In Lighter Vein

Advertising

Tell me not in mournful numbers
Advertising doesn't pay;
For the man's "non compos mentis"
Who would such absurd things say.

Life is real, life is earnest,
And the man who hopes to rise
To success in any calling,
Must expect to Advertise.

In this world's broad field of battle,
In the conflict of real life,
Advertising is the secret
Of achievement in the strife.

Lives of rich men all remind us
We can make our lives sublime,
And by liberal advertising,
To the highest summit climb.

—*British Printer, 1888.*

Acquired Office

Visitor: "Where's your secretary?"
Boss: "Oh, she's my treasurer now."
Visitor: "How's that?"
Boss: "Oh, I married her."

Inside

"How do you open this tin of sardines?"

"There's full instructions inside the tin, sir!"—*Pearson's.*

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Kahoots

"KAHOOTS" is fun at a party. It is a mystery game conducted by two persons.

One player retires to another room or alcove where he can hear, but not see, what goes on where the guests are assembled. The player who remains in the room encourages conversation there. Immediately after Jane has spoken, he will call to his partner, "Are you in kahoots with me?"

If the partner has heard distinctly who was talking before this question was asked, he'll answer "Yes."

The player in the room then points at Jane and asks the absent player, "At whom am I pointing my finger?" The answer from without will be "Jane."

This puzzles the guests; and not one person in 20 will guess how it is done even after several minutes of play.

The absent player must take care not to answer "yes" until he is sure he knows who spoke immediately preceeding the question, "Are you in kahoots with me?"

The player in the room, on hearing a negative answer from without, can make some remarks such as, "Then concentrate harder," and add to the mysterious touch of the game, and keep the guests from guessing.

A guest who thinks he has solved the mystery can be questioned secretly; and if he has guessed, he can take a turn at playing.—A. T. T., Duthie, Idaho.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Either (E. W. B.)—The correspondent writes:

Please inform me through the column if it is proper to use the word "either" in the sense of "each"; for example, "broil the fish on either side, with one turning."

In using *either* in the sense of "each of two," writers are merely giving modern recognition to the original sense of the word in Old and Middle English. In fact, it was not until the fourteenth century that the word acquired its disjunctive sense of "one or the other of two." Today, however, grammarians are divided over the advisability of indorsing the use of the word in its original sense; but the following examples of usage speak for themselves:

"In the midst of the street of it, and on either side of the river, was there the tree of life. . . . (Rev. 22:2.)

"The fierce extremes of either zone. . . ." (Falconer.)

"There was a huge fireplace at either end of the hall. . . ." (Scott.)

"The pastor was made to take his seat before the altar, with his two sacristans, one on either side. . . ." (Prescott.)

Mrs. Eddy, to mention another careful writer, uses the word in the sense of "each of two" in *The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany,* page 259, line 3 ("and on either side lace and flowers").

Incidentally, Webster's gives as its first definition (and without any reference to its being archaic): "Each of two; the one and the other; as, danger on *either* side. . . ."

In the light of usage, both of yesterday and today, we should hesitate before recommending a change in the correspondent's sentence. When there is a possibility of ambiguity, however, writers should recast to "on each side" or "on both sides."

Palomar (R. W. K.)—The name of the mountain where a giant telescope is to be erected is pronounced *Pal'-o-mar* (first *a* short, *o* as in obey, second *a* as in arm).

Coup (several inquiries)—When the word is used in the sense of a sudden or strategic political or military stroke, the word is pronounced *koo* (*oo* as in food). There is no trace of the *p*.

Reward

LET be thy wail and help thy fellow men,
And make thy gold thy vassal, not thy king,
And fling free alms into the beggar's bowl,
And send the day into the darken'd heart!
. . . . . .
And more—think well! Do-well will follow thought.

—*Tennyson* ("The Ancient Sage").

Parliamentary Practice

Question Box

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Expunging

Question: Is a vote by the membership out of order which requires the board of directors to expunge from its records certain action previously taken by the board, thus leaving the matter unacted upon?

Answer: A number of points are involved in this question. First, let it be stated that nothing that either the board or the membership can do can leave the matter unacted upon. The action has been taken, and nothing can alter that fact.

Another point is that the minutes of the board are under the control of the board. It would take a two thirds vote of the membership to produce the minutes of the board; therefore, it would seem that it should take at least that vote to order them altered.

Still another point is the extent to which the by-laws grant powers to the board. If the by-laws give unlimited authority to the board to take action of the kind in question, the membership cannot, contrary to such by-law, reverse the action. If, as is more frequent, the by-laws simply authorize the board to act in an executive capacity, then the membership may, by a two-thirds vote without notice or a majority vote with notice (a) order the board to rescind the action, or (b) reverse the action itself.

If it is not the action so much as the record that is objectionable, the membership may, by a two thirds vote, order the board to remove the record from the minutes. If the membership not only wish the action rescinded but also wish to express strong disapproval, a motion would be in order to expunge it from the record, but according to Robert this would take nothing less than a *majority of the entire membership* (Robert's Rules of Order, page 170). Even this does not leave the matter unacted upon; but a line is drawn through the words, and the order expunging them is written across the face of the record.

Challenge

TO SUFFER woes which Hope thinks infinite;
To forgive wrongs darker than death or night;
To defy power which seems omnipotent.
To love and bear; to hope, till Hope creates
From its own wreck the thing it contemplates.
Neither to change nor falter, nor repent. . .
This is alone Life, Joy, Empire, Victory.

—*Shelley.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Bread on the Waters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Evansville, Ind.

IT WAS Christmas morning, and the wind was howling. The snow was swirling and the temperature was dropping rapidly. It was particularly cold along the river drive, where the icy blast whipped in from the river. A taxi driver cruising along Riverside Drive looked hopefully for a fare.

At Fulton Avenue and Riverside Drive an elderly man worked over a punctured tire. His numbed fingers fumbled clumsily with the tube as he pulled it from the casing to apply a patch. While he worked, the taxi driver passed him in the traffic and noted that he seemed to be having trouble; so he stopped.

"Get in here and bring that casing along," said the driver. "I know where you can get that patched." He took the man to a repair shop where a patch was applied and the tube was replaced in the casing. The man protested feebly. "But I have no money to pay for this. That's why I had to try to patch it."

"Forget it," the driver told him, and paid the necessary quarter.

After assisting the elderly man, the driver called his office for instructions. He was given the address of a person who was known to be very generous at Christmas time. When he drove this person to his destination, the passenger placed a $5 bill in the driver's hand.

The Bible in Outline

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by CORALYN D. BERTLE

Old Testament

No. 87

I. Jesus' Ministries. Death, and Resurrection

I. First Year of Public Ministry (probably A. D. 26 and 27)
a. First Public Appearance, in Capernaum, in Galilee:
(a) Introduction by John, Jno. 1: 29, 35-36
(b) First followers (five), Jno. 1: 37-51
Andrew, Simon Peter's brother, a disciple of John, v. 40
First disciples called:
Simon, son of Jona, called Peter, v. 41
Philip of Bethsaida in Galilee, vs. 43-44
Nathanael of Cana, in Galilee, vs. 45-46
b. First Miracle; the Marriage at Cana, in Galilee, Jno. 2:1-11
(a) Mother of Jesus, vs. 1-5
(b) Water made wine, vs. 6-10
(c) Faith of disciples, v. 11
1. Ministry in Judea and Samaria A. D. 27
a. Jesus went from Cana to Capernaum, thence to Jerusalem in Judea, where he celebrated the first Passover after his baptism, Jno. 2:12-25
(For history of the Passover feast see Ex. 12)
b. First cleansing of the Temple, Jno. 2:13-17
(a) Demand of the Jews—a sign, Jno. 2:18-22
(b) Jesus cited miracles performed, Jno. 2:23-25
c. Visit of Nicodemus by night, Jno. 3:1-21
d. Imprisonment of John the Baptist, Mt. 4:12; Mk. 1:14

(To Be Continued Daily)

Children's Corner

A Snowman Who Moved

BENJAMIN BUMPLEPEG, Theodore Turveytop, Bertram Breadtoaster, and Charles Candlewick, who were all what are called "juniors" so that anybody would know them from their fathers, whose names were just the same, but who were what are called "seniors" because they were so much older, stood and looked at their snowman.

As such people go, he was a fine snowman. He had two legs to stand on, two arms which stuck out as if he wished to embrace the whole world, two bright, black eyes that were really lumps of coal, and a round snowball nose. On his head he wore a tall hat that had belonged to Bertram Breadtoaster's grandfather and was now too old-fashioned for him to wear when he was all dressed up, but a snowman doesn't care whether his hat is old-fashioned or not provided he has one.

"He's smaller than he was yesterday, Bumplepeg, Breadtoaster, and

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

They Carried It Slowly and Carefully

Candlewick," said Theodore Turveytop, Junior.

"He's shrinking away, Turveytop," said Benjamin Bumplepeg.

"It's the sun, Bumplepeg," said Charles Candlewick.

"We should have thought of that, Candlewick," said Bertram Breadtoaster. "We should have made him in a shady place."

There was really no doubt about it. The day was warmer than the day before. The sun was bright in the sky. It was now early in the afternoon.

"You are right, Candlewick," said Benjamin Breadtoaster. "All the time we have been in school he has been shrinking away."

"If he shrinks much more, Breadtoaster," said Benjamin Bumplepeg, "his nose will come off."

"And his hat won't stay on," said Charles Candlewick.

"I wish we could keep him till next summer," said Bertram Breadtoaster. "But, of course, we couldn't hope to do that. But he would last longer if we had made him in a shady place."

"We can put him in a shady place right now, Breadtoaster, Candlewick and Turveytop," said Benjamin Breadtoaster. "I know a place behind the house where the sun never shines at all."

"That's it! That's it, Bumplepeg!" said Charles Candlewick. "That's the stuff, Turveytop! That's the idea, Breadtoaster!"

"We can take him apart," said Theodore Turveytop.

"And put him together again," said Bertram Breadtoaster.

"The first thing to do," said Benjamin Bumplepeg, "is to take off his head and carry it round before it melts any more. But we'll have to be careful."

So Benjamin Bumplepeg and Charles Candlewick took off the snowman's head, very slowly and carefully so that they should not shake off his nose or his hat or his bright black eyes, and carried it very slowly and carefully to the place where the sun didn't shine.

While they were doing this Bertram Breadtoaster and Theodore Turveytop took off the snowman's arms and carried them round slowly and carefully to the same place. And then Benjamin Bumplepeg and Charles Candlewick lifted his body off his legs, and Bertram Breadtoaster and Theodore came back for his two sturdy legs.

"There he stands, Candlewick, Bumplepeg, and Turveytop," said Bertram Breadtoaster when they had put him together. "Anybody might think he'd just walked around the house all by himself."

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*A New Problem in the Doodleduck Club*

By LE PELLEY

IT'S TYRANNY—THAT'S WHAT IT IS !!!
WHAT ARE YOU TALKING ABOUT?
HYMIE DOBSON HAS BEEN ELECTED GRAND DRAGON OF THE DOODLEDUCK CLUB—IT HAS CAUSED QUITE A STIR.
EVEN THOUGH HYMIE DOBSON IS GRAND DRAGON—HE CAN'T BE A DICTATOR !!
DO YOU KNOW WHAT HE IS DOING ?
NO—WHAT'S HE UP TO ?
HE'S RAFFLING OFF THE POSITION OF GRAND DRAGON FOR TWO CENTS A TICKET !
Hmmmm

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Up to His Old Tricks*

By CARMACK

The doorbell rang today and I went barking into the hall and demanded to know who it was—
When Sarah opened the door there stood only ol' Togo-
At first I thought somebody was playing a joke on us and I looked around to see who it could have been—
Then suddenly I remembered ol' Togo's doorbell-ringing trick and I said-"oh, it was you, wasn't it?"
The clever rascal!

Daily Anecdote

Euclid's Reply

AMONG the pupils of Euclid was Ptolemy Soter, who afterward became king of Egypt.

The Egyptian prince was provoked that one of his royal station should be required to work so hard in the study of mathematics and finally in desperation cried, "Cannot the study of mathematics be made easier for me?"

Euclid regarded his pupil gravely, and then gave voice to a thought that has echoed down the ages: "There is no royal road to learning."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MARCH 3, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Oiling the Peace Machinery

His Majesty's Government is in favor of the imposition of an oil embargo by the members of the League and is prepared to join in early application of such sanction if the other principal supplying and transporting states who are members of the League are prepared to do likewise.

THE words are Mr. Anthony Eden's. Spoken thus by the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to the League of Nations' Committee of Eighteen which is now meeting to consider tightening of sanctions against Premier Mussolini's African aggression, they may mark a turning point in the League's economic strategy against war. It is notable that the British Government has now come out definitely for oil sanctions.

Quite as notable, however, is Mr. Eden's statement that Great Britain will join in them "if the other principal supplying and transporting states *who are members of the League* are prepared to do likewise." Those words deserve to be italicized because they indicate a courageous departure from a policy of postponing action for peace until it should be clear what part the United States would play.

Not that oil sanctions have become a certainty. Although oil is one of the most essential and most obvious of war necessities, the cutting off of Mussolini's supply of it has seemed too dangerous and complex a problem for harassed statesmanship to tackle. Mussolini's reaction to such a measure was always "unpredictable." It was further pointed out that without American co-operation oil sanctions would be ineffective, merely transferring Italian business to American oil companies. Then there was sympathy in some French quarters for Italy. The questions thus indicated are still part of the problem.

But in refusing to consider them insuperable obstacles, the British Government has taken a course which may remove them. They may yet prove to be only such dangers as melt away when honestly approached.

Mussolini's reactions are still "unpredictable," but perhaps in a more encouraging sense than when discussion of oil sanctions produced from him a wild threat against the British Navy in the Mediterranean and produced in Geneva the well-remembered Hoare-Laval surrender of League principles. Mussolini has talked like a man in desperate circumstances since then, appealing to the youth of other countries for sympathy with his venture, finding himself forced to explain to the Italian people the delays in the Ethiopian campaign which everyone else foresaw.

Dispatches from Rome say it will be hard to get Mussolini to talk terms satisfactory to the League now that he has just added victories in Africa to his score card. But it should also be pointed out that the value of these victories is no doubt being exaggerated in Rome, and that with Italian pride now assuaged, Il Duce is in a position to accept League terms more gracefully than in the face of military defeats. Warnings in the officially dominated Italian press that the public should not "consider the war finished" indicate that the Italian people are ready to do just that.

What the United States will do is still unknown, but that the disillusionment which followed the attempted League sell-out was deeply felt by Americans is a fact probably not lost on European statesmen. The rise of isolationist sentiment in Congress's neutrality debates expressed that disappointment. Yet American sentiment is volatile, as was shown in the swift change from a peace to war sentiment between 1916 and 1917. It should be easier to engender an enthusiasm for a League success in keeping world peace than it was to produce a war sentiment in 1917. And even isolationists, whose first desire is to keep the United States out of European entanglements, and who believe it is up to Europe to put its own house in order, could not well object to measures which would prevent American oil traders from greasing the slide into possible war entanglements and interfering in Europe's own attempts to straighten out its affairs.

Another peace overture is being made to Mussolini as an alternative which it is hoped he will choose. A rejection of it would no doubt stiffen an already hardening French attitude toward him. And if that peace plan is not a repetition of the one which accompanied the last discussion of oil sanctions, the League countries can go ahead either to its completion or to oil sanctions if it is rejected, with the good wishes of all Americans who value world peace as a national asset.

Is Mr. Farley Fishing?

THERE are a lot easier political assignments lying around in this election year than that Postmaster General James A. Farley undertook in his visit to New England. As chairman of the Democratic National Committee he volunteered to plant the President's banner upon the granite citadel of rock-ribbed, Republican New Hampshire. That State is the first to hold preferential primaries to elect delegates to the Democratic convention. Mr. Farley was out to insure a 100 per cent Roosevelt delegation.

There are other reasons why Mr. Farley's assignment was not an easy one. Unbridled spending and Yankee thrift do not readily mix. Even when New England is on the receiving end of federal handouts. His Manchester speech was mainly a defense of President Roosevelt's spending policies.

Mr. Farley tried to show that the people and not the President decided the New Deal's course and that New England had a hand in ripping up the economy plank in the Democratic platform of 1932. There is no getting away from the record which he cited to show that seven Republican representatives from Massachusetts alone sided in the vote to override the President's veto of the independent house offices bill.

The feeling may persist, however, that the President might have fought much harder for his economy ideas. By emphasizing the presidential veto, Mr. Farley gives the impression of trying to defend the Administration for its economizing intentions and to praise it for its spending, too.

The Democratic chairman said at Manchester, "Under the emergency appropriations voted by Congress, actually more than $825,000,000 has come into New England in the heroic battle to turn the tide and restore prosperity." And further on, he pointed out, "More than $20,000,000 in public works money has been spent in the shipyards of Massachusetts alone."

Of course Republican congressmen have had a hand in voting these federal disbursements. But that does not lessen the temptation of the party in power to utilize the billions spent in "heroic battle to turn the tide and restore prosperity" in order to turn the political tide. The need for distinguishing between political bait and useful spending is one of the most important issues at this time. Every individual, every community, that really wants economy must resist the temptation to "get theirs" at the supposed expense of the rest of the country.

GERMANY'S first long-distance telephone-television line has just been opened. At least we see extinction for that someone who greets us from the other end of a telephone wire with "Guess who!"

An Encore for Furtwaengler

NOTHING could excel in fairness the action of the Philharmonic-Symphony Society of New York in calling Wilhelm Furtwaengler, the German conductor, to take principal place in the direction of its concerts next season, after Arturo Toscanini surrenders the post. Nine years ago, Mr. Furtwaengler left America, having apparently missed winning the approval of the orchestral public. He had been put in charge of the Philharmonic-Symphony for part of two seasons; and overshadowed by his associate, Mr. Toscanini, he seemed for the time to be a less significant master than in truth he was.

He returned to Germany and became acknowledged there as one of the prime interpreters of both classic and modern composers. Going to Paris with the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra in the spring of 1929, he was instantly accepted as a man at the top. At that time, this newspaper said in an editorial:

> But of greater practical importance, perhaps, to Mr. Furtwaengler is the impression his triumph in Paris must produce in New York, where, a few seasons ago, he was rather indifferently regarded. Shall a favorable verdict at the Theater of the Champs Elysées cause an unfavorable one at Carnegie Hall to be some day revised?

Behold, now, the verdict not only revised, but reversed; and Mr. Furtwaengler is called back to the Philharmonic-Symphony, the announcement of his appointment reading:

> We feel very fortunate in having secured the services of this eminent conductor for next year. Acclaimed when he first came to this country almost ten years ago, he returns to us a more mature artist, greater than ever before.

The Philharmonic-Symphony Society has indeed taken a magnanimous stand in reconsidering its conclusions of 1927, and in making a decision that proclaims Mr. Furtwaengler, in the New York view, the first and best of conductors at present available in the international music family.

THERE was no straining of the quality of mercy in a sentence imposed the other day by Magistrate William O'Dwyer in a Brooklyn court. Two out-of-work hunters had shot a brace of wild ducks out of season on the marshes of Jamaica Bay. "The fine ordinarily is $10," declared this modern Solomon, "but I don't suppose you have the money. I'll suspend sentence on each of you if you go back to where you shot those two ducks and feed the rest of them." And the final stanza to this police court idyll was written by a kindly attorney who offered to give the money wherewith to purchase fifty pounds of grain and corn. The punishment fitted the offense; there was much happy quacking of grateful ice-beleaguered fowl, and Beadle Bumble's dictum, "The law is a ass," was knocked clean galley-west.

Mr. Powell Aloft

Book News of the Day

E. ALEXANDER POWELL has disarmed the critic in his foreword to AERIAL ODYSSEY (New York: Macmillan $2.50). He more than admits, he asserts that his book is both superficial and guidebookish. The one fault he explains on the ground that he visited two dozen countries in less than one dozen weeks by airplane. The other he defends, saying, "I have found that people who are planning to go places and see things are usually more interested in how to reach those places and what to see in them than they are in an author's personal experiences and reactions."

So Mr. Powell packs down a great deal of history, a goodly amount of description and plenty of facts about the countries around the Caribbean in craftsmanlike fashion.

But what an experienced author like himself should have remembered is that those persons who are planning to make a similar trip are only a part of the reading public. There are vast numbers of armchair travelers whose joy comes in feeling and sensing foreign places through an imagination-quickening book. They will be disappointed that Mr. Powell took his purpose so easily for granted.

From this reviewer's standpoint Mr. Powell made two serious mistakes in his first chapter. He titles it "Sky-road to Romance," and one expects a great deal from such a label.

He begins with the long-drawn call of the airways starter in Miami—that sonorous roll of names which quickens the pulses and thrills the hearer with the magic of far places.

But then he trails off into what the well-dressed man will wear in the tropics. The right clothes, important as they are, do not belong in that takeoff.

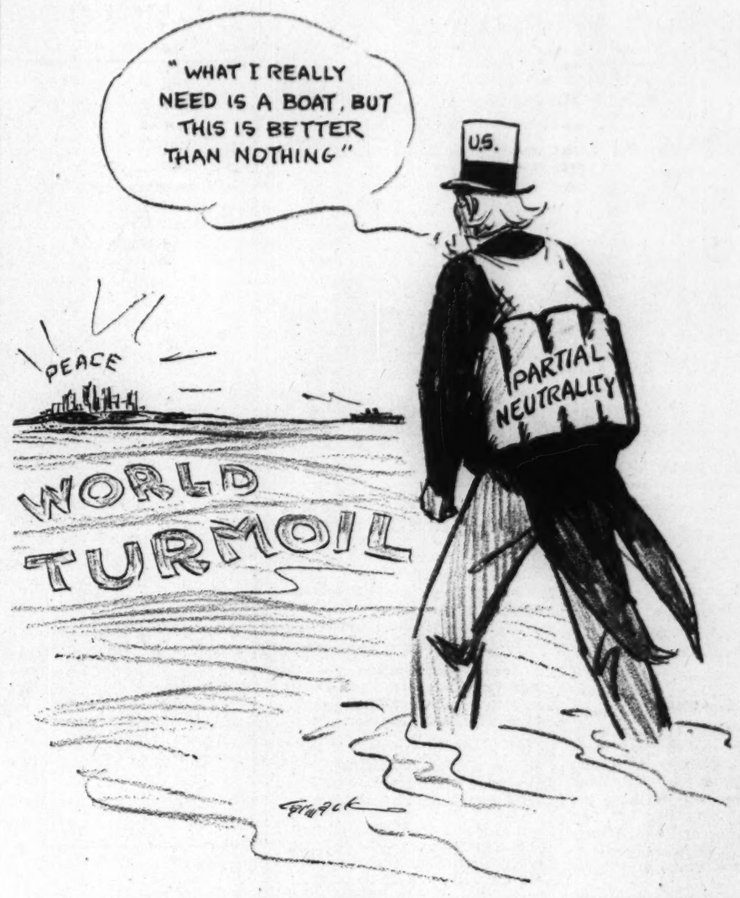
But it is on page three that Mr. Powell makes his great blunder, in the opinion of one traveler who has covered the very places he mentions. He speaks of the "monotony" of the ocean beneath him and his decision that "steamer voyage would have been more diverting, for a steamer has a bar, and frequently a swimming pool, and a promenade deck."

One can find a bar and a swimming pool and a promenade spot in almost any city or village of the world. It is not necessary to go abroad for them. But to fly over miles and miles of water, to watch the light flickering along the restless change of the sea, to see a coast come up quickly at the edge of the horizon, and to be able to possess that coast in the far-stretching, encompassing view which only an airplane can afford—that is another thing altogether.

And it is this possession of faraway places which Mr. Powell fails to transmit to his readers, although he does fulfill his stated intention admirably—to outline how those places may be reached in person (if one has time and money) and what to see.

M. S.

Wading In



Ting Erh, Caretaker

TING ERH was caretaker in the Shanghai house of a very important Chinese official. As long as General Wang's affairs prospered he kept away from Shanghai, and Ting Erh was left in undisputed possession, but the house must always be kept ready for the unexpected return of the General, should sudden adversity overtake his political fortunes.

Ting Erh loved the place. With real affection and pride, he would saunter over the little garden, safe behind its high walls, and wander within from high ceilinged room to high ceilinged room. He could almost convince himself that it was all his own.

To his friend Cheng, the bean curd seller, he posed as a connoisseur of foreign style furniture. With a great show of bestowing upon him a special privilege, he would escort Cheng through the darkened rooms and point out to him the beauties of each shrouded chair or sofa. Sometimes, he would allow him to press his foot on the pedal of the locked piano, or would show him, drumming on the closed lid, the way it should be played. He had heard the General's wife play on it once, and still grew emphatic in describing the affront to Chinese ears of its loud jangling.

Or he would draw a foreign book from the bookcase, commenting on the strange fact that these books were wrapped in rainbow hues instead of the orderly blue cotton covers of Chinese books. He would open the volume, like as not holding it upside down, and laughingly say to his friend:

"Well, it's beyond me, this language of the foreigners! Of course no one can possibly understand what such hen scratchings mean! But General Wang, ah, he is a very dragon for learning, and *he* can read it off like that—pouff!"

He even ventured, after a time, to have his wife bring his supper to him in the General's dining room, and he got in the way of taking his nap in the General's library. "You see," he explained, "the General will never come back here. If he continues to be successful he will go on to the capital as President of China. If he is not successful, he will have to run very far away, further than Shanghai, from his enemies. So, if I am to live here always, I might as well use the rooms that please me."

* * *

One day, he had a most unfortunate altercation with a cousin. The latter finally burst into a tirade of blistering Chinese sarcasm.

"Ah, of course, I am forgetting. Are you not living in the great General Wang's house? Naturally anything you say goes. Not only living in the illustrious mansion, but the General's very dear friend. Many have sought the great man and been granted not so much as a look at him, I am told. He is very hard to approach. But you are here, an honored guest in his house. You use General Wang's rooms, you eat your boiled greens sitting in his favorite chair, you doubtless write your flowery epistles at his very desk. It is well understood all through Shanghai that the house will always be left at your disposal—as long, that is, as you care to condescend to make use of it."

Ting Erh was so enraged and chagrined at the loss of face occasioned by these taunts, delivered before several smiling witnesses, that he wept bitterly. And he did not make quite so free with the house left in his care—for a time.

* * *

Eventually, Madame Wang returned, and Ting Erh was bundled out unceremoniously, with a scolding for the liberties he had taken. A few days later, he returned to pay his respects to the household. He said he and his wife now shared a room with another family.

"Don't you find it a bit crowded after all the space you had here?" he was asked teasingly.

"Ah no," he replied. "Nests of gold, nests of silver, if they belong to others, what are they compared to a little nest of grass that is your own?"

E. DE L. M.

North . . South . . East . . West

Taking New Reckonings

By Frank L. Perrin

TOPEKA, KANSAS

SOON after the middle of last November, I made what was then regarded as a voyage of discovery which took me to several of the representative sections and a number of the capitals of the Middle West and South.

My present travels have made it convenient to visit again some of the places so recently included in my itinerary, in addition to those not covered in the November survey. Political prognostications are of little value to anyone.

And so there will be no yielding here to whatever temptation there might be to prophesy or predict the result of next November's election in the United States. One is committed to this reasonable resolve, usually, by the realization that between March and June, or between June and November, so many unexpected things may happen that no reasonable basis for convincing estimates exists so long in advance of the event to which we are looking forward—to wit, the election of a President of the Republic.

* * *

But it should be realized that these very things are now happening and that many as important and as significant have already happened since November last. There is, for instance, in the Middle West, including Wisconsin, which I visited a few days ago, and perhaps less perceptibly in Illinois, an increasing wave of reversal in popular thought regarding things political. In Kansas, of course, and in Missouri, as well as in Oklahoma and Nebraska, the movement is assuming the proportions of a "ground swell."

The center of this manifestation is right here in Topeka, and at the State Capitol. Alfred Mossman Landon, in the Governor's office, watches the indicator with an appraising eye while he carries on the business of his office, talks to newspapermen, composes his features for the camera man, and explains, over the long-distance telephone, why he does not care to enter the preferential primaries or strive for the selection of instructed delegations to the Republican National Convention in Cleveland in June.

As I talked with him, I wondered if indeed the time had not at last come when the people of the United States might wisely, and with comparative accord, call one of their own number to the highest office within their gift. Such an action is not inconceivable, even with our cumbersome and not always properly adjusted political machinery.

The call which will come to one or another of those now prominently and frequently mentioned as candidates of the Republican Party will not represent a universal demand even of the voters of that party. But the need of unanimity, if success is hoped for, is coming to be more generally realized, and most of all by those in this section of the country where there is no thought of returning to what, in understandable language, is described as the "old order."

* * *

Governor Landon, it should be realized, has not announced himself as a candidate seeking the nomination at the Cleveland convention. But his lightning rod is up, just as are those of others who are aspirants and either avowed or receptive candidates. Now and then, as in Lincoln, Neb., on Saturday night last, he states or restates his position and views upon the fundamental theories of a democratic government. He has made no promises or threats.

At Lincoln he expressed the conviction that the American people are looking for true leadership in the nation and in the states, a leadership that will reinforce their faith in the American system of representative government. He added, for good measure, this thought: "The road our people wish to travel avoids the bondage of bureaucracy on the one hand, and on the other it avoids the tyranny of monopoly and economic dictatorship."

Except for those who labor under the mistaken belief that their own selfish profit under a system or government of and by a bureaucracy outweighs the hardships of those who bear an unjust burden, or those who profess to believe that economic dictatorships are rightly imposed by the few upon the many, I know of none who should not be willing to accept the platform plank here proposed as clearly and fairly defining the chief issue in the coming elections.

Such a plank is progressive enough for the most liberal of those who call themselves Republicans of whatever degree or shade, and, I believe, conservative enough to allay the fears of those who see the old party landmarks receding in the new tide of affairs.

The Wide Horizon

Neutrality or Peace Indivisible?

DIARY OF AN ONLOOKER IN FRANCE

By Mallory Browne

AMERICA'S efforts to frame and apply a practical neutrality policy are being followed with the closest attention all over the world. Indeed, interest in neutrality has been so centered in Washington as almost to hide the fact that the issue is a vitally important one, not only in the United States, but in Europe as well.

If France, for instance, has followed the progress of the Neutrality Act with the greatest interest, it is not merely because of the obvious repercussions American neutrality would have on economic and military structure. It is because of the realization that the action of the United States is but one aspect of the general problem of peace, with which France herself is also struggling at closer quarters. To talk of neutrality in connection with French foreign policy may at first glance appear incongruous. Closer acquaintance with the counter-currents and significant controversies underlying the political situation in France, however, reveals the fact that here, as in America, neutrality is a burning issue.

Like Americans, Frenchmen want peace. They want it the way Americans want it: as a nation now completely satisfied with its present frontiers and possessions without any desire to expand either forcibly or otherwise. But whereas all the United States' neighbors may safely be said to want peace in the same way, this unhappily cannot be said of all France's neighbors.

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For Frenchmen, therefore, the neutrality question presents itself somewhat differently. Americans who want peace—most of them at least—merely ask themselves: "Do we want to be neutral, to keep completely out of Europe's wars?" Frenchmen who want peace must face the issue more immediately and ask: "Can we be neutral, can we preserve peace for ourselves while refusing to take our stand resolutely against any and every aggressor who resorts to force in violation of international law?"

Around this question, pregnant with significance not only for France but for all countries, centers much of the current political conflict in France and most of the important diplomatic activity now under way in Europe. M. Pierre Laval was overthrown on this very issue, and it underlies the international policy of his successor as Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Pierre-Etienne Flandin.

Naturally, however, this problem of neutrality takes a more complex form in Europe than in America—though the Neutrality Act itself is by no means free from complications. In France, the issue has taken the shape of a controversy between two opposing tendencies or policies. These policies have come to be designated as, on the one hand "localizing the conflict," and on the other "peace indivisible."

The origin of these two expressions, at least in their present connotation, is attributable to two European powers, Germany and Russia. Chancellor Hitler is generally credited with having first formulated the doctrine of "localizing the conflict"—that is, of allowing any conflict which might arise between two nations to remain confined to them, and in fact of making every effort to prevent the spreading of the conflagration through other powers taking sides in the dispute. The formula "peace is indivisible" is supposed to have originated with M. Maxim Litvinoff, Soviet Foreign Minister. Certainly when the British diplomatic delegation headed by Mr. Anthony Eden sat down to dinner in Moscow, the guests found each pat of butter marked with that inscription!

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It was the policy of "localizing the conflict" which Signor Mussolini pleaded at Geneva when the Italo-Ethiopian affair came before the Council of the League of Nations. And it was this policy which Premier Pierre Laval favored and attempted to apply, though he was unable to avoid giving France's adherence to the opposite tendency as embodied in the League's efforts to apply and enforce sanctions against Italy when she had been designated the aggressor. Nevertheless, his own preferences for "localizing the conflict" plainly appeared in his hesitant and vacillating attitude—he even used the expression in the Chamber of Deputies—and it was largely in revolt against this policy that the French parties of the Left forced him to resign.

It is the opposite tendency symbolized in the expression "peace indivisible" which appears to have triumphed in the policy of France's new Foreign Minister, M. Flandin, and in the appointment of M. Joseph Paul-Boncour as Minister of State for League of Nations affairs. Although it is still too early to be able to tell definitely, the present French Government in committing France anew and more formally than ever to collective security through mutual assistance pacts, and to more positive support of the League Covenant against any unprovoked aggression, seems to have signified its conviction that peace through neutrality—alias "localizing the conflict"—is impossible, and that European peace is in effect indivisible.

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Milkmaids' Medals

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Milkmaids by hundreds received medals in Moscow, reads an Associated Press dispatch.

"Where are you going, my pretty maid?"
"A-milking for Soviets, sir," she said.
"And what is the ribbon so fair in your hair?"
"The Lenin decoration, I'm proud to wear;
From a single cow, in sunshine and snow,
Liters by thousands I send to Moscow."

Boston, Mass. W. R. M.